REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,261.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 17, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, in advance ...	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or dated free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion ...	Rs. 5 0
Second do ...	,, 2 8
Third do ...	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ...	,, 0 2½ As.

or line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ...	3 As. per Line.
Second do ...	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding ...	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, dep. Ginh Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,025 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. Shand, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 18th May 1872, at 4 P.M.

Leave BOMBAY ... May 1872. 18	Leave Colombo ... May 1872. 27
,, Carwar ... 20	,, Negapatam ... 29
,, Mangalore* ... 21	,, Pondicherry ... June 1
,, Cannanore* ... 22	,, Madras ... 3
,, Tellicherry* ... 22	,, Coconada ... 5
,, Calicut* ... 23	,, Visagapatam ... 6
,, Beypore* ... 23	,, Bimlipatam ... 6
,, Narakal ... 24	,, Goanalpore ... 7
,, Cochin* ... 24	,, False Point ... 8
,, Alleppy* ... 25	Arrive CALCUTTA ... 10
,, Tuticorin ... 26	

Exclusive of Wines.

During the South West Monsoon, viz. from 18th May 1872, to the end of August it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin and Alleppy. The Steamers however will call at these ports weather permitting, but passengers for the Neilcherries may be landed at Narrakal six miles North of Cochin from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 16 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,023 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 24th May 1872, at noon.

Leave BOMBAY ... May 1872. 24	Leave BUSSORAH ... June 1872. 12
Arrive Kurrachee ... 29	Arrive Fao ... 12
,, Guadur ... 29	,, Bushire ... 14
,, Muscat ... 31	,, Linga ... 17
,, Bunder Abbas ... June 1	,, Bunder Abbas ... 18
,, Linga ... 4	,, Muscat ... 20
,, Bushire ... 6	,, Guadur ... 20
,, Fao ... 8	Leave Kurrachee ... 24
Arrive BUSSORAH ... 9	Arrive BOMBAY ... 28

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY from January 26th, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 17th May, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WILSON LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

MAY 20.

THE Fine New s.s. WALMO, Captain Owen, will be despatched as above. She carries a Surgeon and a Stewardess.

Fares:

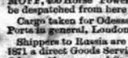
TO LIVERPOOL (excluding Liquors)...	Rs. 500	1st Class.
,,	,, 350	2nd ,,
TO SUEZ ...	,, 300	1st ,,

For plans and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.,

Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH RUSSIA, VIA SUEZ CANAL.



THE RUSSIAN STEAM NAVIGATION, TRADING, and ODESSA RAILWAY COMPANY have established a REGULAR SERVICE between ODESSA and BOMBAY.

In accordance with the above Notice, the Steam-ship NACHIMOFF, 400 Horse Power, 1,240 tons, Captain Forousoff, will be despatched from here on or about the 16th instant.

Cargo taken for Odessa, Constantinople, Aden, all Continental Ports in general, London and Liverpool.

Shippers to Russia are informed that from the 27th February 1871 a direct Goods Service by Rail has been established between Odessa, Moscow, and St. Petersburg at reduced rates.

For Freight and Pass go apply to

H. BOMANJEE, TOUCHE, & Co.,

Agents, Russian Steam Nav., Trading, and Odessa Ry Co.

Bombay, 3rd May 1872.

"WILSON LINE."

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

OTHELLO, 20TH MAY.

THIS Magnificent New Steamer, A 1 18 Years, 2,500 Tons Register, 2,500-Horse Power, effective built expressly for the Indian Trade, will leave Bombay about the 20th May. The OTHELLO has splendid Cabin accommodation, combining, in a spacious and airy Saloon, 40 by 20 feet on the Upper Deck, with an overhanging Deck all round to secure protection from the sun. Everything has been done in the building of this Steamer for the comfort and health of Passengers. She is well ventilated, has a separate sitting Saloon for Ladies, with adjacent Sleeping Cabins, Bath Rooms, Smoking House, Piano, &c.

First Class ...	Rs. 500
Second Class ...	,, 300

Early application for Passage should be made to

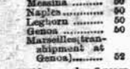
GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

N.B.—The following Steamers of the WILSON LINE will also have despatch about the dates named :—

WALAMO ... About 20th May.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th,	and	BOMBAY on the 1st
of each month.		

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden ...	£22	£15	£8
Suez ...	35	24	9
Port Said ...	35	24	9
Alexandria ...	39	25	9-10
Messina ...	50	34	14
Naples ...	50	34	14
Leghorn ...	50	34	14
Genoa ...	50	34	14
Marseilles, transhipment at Genoa ...	52	35	14-50

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st June 1872.

ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st July 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. KRISHNA are hereby info med of the arrival of the ve sel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective Goods.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay 15th May 1872.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. OTTERBURN, from Jeddah and Aden, are requested to SEND BILLS OF LADING to the undersigned, and TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS on the Bunder.

WANTED CONSIGNEES for one Bag Specie, ex s.s. BLYTHWOOD, from Jeddah, addressed to MOH. ABDELLATIF.

ALSEN, RIEBE & Co., Agents.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

IN view of the approaching hot season D. S. KEMP & Co. strongly recommend all with whom personal comfort is an object, to use the above refreshing and stimulating HAIR DOUCHE. It invariably arrests the loss of Hair, and imparts a delicious and lasting feeling of coolness to the head.

Rs. 1-8 & Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 20th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA, (1,909 tons, and 450 H.P.) Captain A. Coleman, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 20th May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. TANJORE, (2,245 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain A. H. John on, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Saturday, the 18th May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 Horse Power, C. C. Corbis, Commander, will sail for LIVERPOOL, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 25th May.

Passengers for the Continent will proceed from Egypt by the Steamers of the Adriatico Orientale Company to Brindisi and Venice.

Rates of Fare for Passengers.

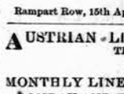
To Liverpool, via Suez Canal ...	1st Class	Rs. 500	Exclusive of Wines.
,, Do. do. ...	2nd	,, 350	
To Suez ...	1st	,, 350	
,, Do. do. ...	2nd	,, 225	
To Venice, including Railway Fare through Egypt ...	1st	,, 505	
,, Do. do. do. ...	2nd	,, 335	
To Paris ...	1st	,, 551	
,, Do. ...	2nd	,, 360	

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Rampart Row, 15th April 1872.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMER BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.



The next Steamers from Bombay will be the SPHINX, 1,400 Tons, about 10TH, JUNE. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY PER SPHINX.

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste ...	£40 ...	£19- 0
To Port Said ...	£30 ...	£14- 6
To Suez ...	£28 ...	£13- 7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine, transit through Egypt, fees and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess of 3 per Ton is charged.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 15th May 1872.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVERRIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and CO., BOMBAY.

Correspondents.

GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

ALL WHO SUFFER FROM INDIGESTION SHOULD USE

NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS.

Sold everywhere.

Bottles, 1s. 1½d, 2s. 9d. and 11s.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY, 3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SILK.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Room, by order of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co., on account and at the risk of Hajee Abdoolcurrim Hajee Ebram—

17 Bundles White and Yellow Silk.

SALE of Valuable Landed Property at Mazagon, near Her Majesty's Dockyard.

Notice is hereby given, that Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of May 1872, at 3 P.M., the undermentioned property under the Power of sale contained in an Indenture of Mortgage of the 24th August 1869, executed by Byramjee Framjee Hanvai, Administrator of the estate and effects of Framjee Nowrojee Hanvai.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house formerly in the occupation of Mrs. Dyson as a monthly tenant, and the newly-built Oart of 3 compartments and out-houses standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 2160 square yards, or the same little more or less, and situate, lying and being at Nowghur in Mazagon near Her Majesty's Dockyard, with all the Port of Bombay, and situate in the registration sub-district of Mazagon and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the north partly formerly by the property of Jeejeebhoy, and now by the property of Hormusjee Readey, and partly by and by the sea and now by the Government vacant ground, on or towards the south partly formerly by the properties of Surra Dadoo, and Joovanji, and Bhasker Bhaloo, and now by the properties of Collen Mungul Bagoo, Parsee Nowrojee Hormujee, and Colee, Mahdoo Goolab, and partly by the Government vacant ground, and towards the east formerly by the sea, and now by the Government vacant ground, and on or towards the west by a public road, called the Upper Smith's Street Road, and as erected by the Collector of Assessment, Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 179, 180, and 181.

For conditions of sale and further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned, No. 50, Graham's building, Fort,

HEARN, CLEVELAND, & PEILE, Solicitors for Mr. Sorabjee Cowasjee Mistry, the Mortgagee.

DESIRABLE SITES FOR BUNGALOWS IN POONA.

TO LAND INVESTORS.

To be sold, that portion of ground lying on the bank of the MOOLA MOOTA, one mile from the G. I. P. Railway Station of the city of POONA.

The land is bounded on the east by the river, the descent to which is by a magnificent flight of steps or GHAT constructed of durable hewn stone, and this, together with the irrigational works, were executed at the same time by the late proprietor at a cost of Rs. 50,000. The adjacent properties and bungalows are those of DINSHAW MANOCKJEE PETIT and EDULJEE NUSSERWANJEE COLABAWALLA, Esqs., &c. &c., the river side being here studded with many villas. About a stone's throw from this land is situated the ENGINEERING COLLEGE. The property is divided into four Lots : Nos. 2 and 3 portions are intersected by the BOMBAY and POONA RAILWAY : No. 1, which consists of 3 acres and 24 goonthas, affords a splendid site for the villa of a wealthy native or a Government office, and may ultimately be required for the railway or other purposes. The greater part of the ground is under cultivation, and the soil is adapted for the growth of the usual Indian products.

Sealed Offers may be sent in on or before 31st May 1872 to Mr. THOMAS CRAWFORD, Auctioneer, Bombay.

The following are the particulars of the various plots which will be sold separately :—

LOT No. 1.

Situated near the village of Bhambooray Talooka Haveli, Zillah Poona, is registered in the books of the Collector of Poona under No. 33. It contains by admeasurement 3 acres and 24 goonthas, and is bounded as follows, viz. :—

On the east by the river and Borahs' garden, on the west by the high road, on the south by the property of Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla, Esq., and on the north by the property of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.

LOT No. 2.

Registered under No. 173, contains by admeasurement 4 acres and 22 goonthas, and is bounded as follows :—

On the east by the rail road, on the west by the road to Kirkee, on the south by the properties of Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla, Esq., and Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq., and on the north by the property of Hajaram Shoorooby.

LOT No. 3.

Registered under No. 7, contains by admeasurement 3 acres and 5 goonthas, and is bounded as follows :—

On the east and west by the High Road, on the south by the property of Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla, Esq., and on the north by the property of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esq.

LOT No. 4.

Registered under No. 10, contains by admeasurement 37 goonthas, and is bounded as follows :—

On the east by the High Road, on the west by the rail road, on the north by the properties of Dinshaw Manockjee Petit and Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla, Esq., and on the south by the High Road, and the property of Eduljee Nusserwanjee Colabawalla, Esq.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Medoc St. Julien and Lormont Clarets, price Rs. 10, 10 and 12 respectively per dozen. Moet and Chandon's Champagne, quarts Rs. 30. An Addis' Patent Tonga, nearly new, price Rs. 200.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th May 1872.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT and COMPANY. No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 18th May, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, &c., &c. :

A full-toned Grand Square Piano, and a handsome lot of Blackwood Furniture, such as, Chairs with and without arms, Washing Dressing, and Pier Tables, Carved and Plain Teapoys, Whatnots, and a few dozen pots of Cocoa Plants, &c., &c.

At 1 P.M.

A powerful Bay Arab Horse, very handsome and quiet, smooth paces, goes in single and double harness.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

One Mail Phaeton or Wagonette, with a pair of Grey Horses and Harness.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th May 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO MALABAR COAST.

THE well known s.s. TAPTEE, C. P. DeCosta, Commander, will sail for the undermentioned Ports, on MONDAY next, the 20th instant, at 4 P.M.

BEYPAGHERY.	VINGORLA.
JEYTAPORE.	GOA (PANJIM.)
MALWAN.	CARWAR.

For Freight or Passage, apply to the Manager, No. 14, Meadow Street.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

THE BANK of BENGAL will be CLOSED on account of the HOLIDAYS, for the QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 24th and 25th inst.

For the Bank of Bengal,

G. W. MOULTRIE, Agent.

Bombay, 16th May 1872.

IF C. T. R. will send his proper Address to "PANDORA," or the Unknown, he may hear of something to his advantage.

NOTICE.—A PUBLIC MEETING of the RATEPAYERS and RESIDENTS of BOMBAY will be HELD at "The Framjee Cowasjee Institute" on TUESDAY next the 21st instant, at 4-30 P.M., to consider a Memorial to Government, prepared by the Ratepayers' Committee, regarding the New Municipal Bill No. 3 of 1872.

Bombay, 15th May 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given that the right of GRAZING CATTLE and CUTTING GRASS from several plots of Government ground in the Island of Bombay during the ensuing Monsoon, the privilege of GATHERING FRUITS from different trees on Government ground at Parell, and the right of FISHING in the Government quarry holes, will be put up to PUBLIC AUCTION at the Collector's Office, in Elphinstone Circle, on TUESDAY the 28th May 1872, at 3 P.M.

The conditions of sale, and other particulars, can be learnt on application at the Office.

W. RAMSAY, Acting Collector.

Bombay, Collector's Office, 15th May 1872.

CONTINENTAL STATE LOAN AND PREMIUM PRIZE AGENCY.

Office—No. 1, OAK LANE, FORT, (Near the Agra Bank, Limited,) BOMBAY.

THE Undersigned have always on hand BONDS and SHARES of the various German and other State Loans payable to bearer and without further liability. They are excellent and safe investments. While offering the most splendid chances of obtaining a large Fortune in the shape of a Capital Prize, they *must* even, if not so fortunate, eventually be drawn with a small or one, being about the value of the Investment, which therefore never is lost. Moreover, some of the Bonds in addition bear interest.

VAS & Co.

FOR SALE,

AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE, A FEW REAMS of first quality CREAM LAID DEMY, 21 lbs.—size 23 by 17½ inch.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

The Day's Doings, Vol. 3 ...	Rs. 6 12
Carry and Rice on Forty Pates, New edition ...	13 4
Diary kept by the English Ambassador during his Visit to Europe, edited by Capt. E. W. Wells ...	6 12
Hardwick's Complete Peerage, Baronetage, &c. ...	3 4
Beeton's Dictionary of Science and Art, Vol. I. ...	5 8
Dr. C. A. Gordon's Experiences of an Army Surgeon in India ...	2 4
Humber's Complete Treatise on Iron Bridges. New edition ...	25 0
Davidson's Drawing for Beginners ...	2 0
Lankester's Practical Physiology ...	1 8
Seyd's London Banking and Banker's Clearing House System ...	1 8
Browning's Ring and Book. Cheaper edition ...	13 0
Thomas on Recent Pehlvi Decipherments ...	2 4
Wedgwood's Dictionary of English Etymology ...	16 4
Forster's Life of Dickens, Vol. I. ...	7 8
Through the Looking Glass ...	3 12
Whyte Melville's M. or N. Cheap edition, cloth ...	1 8
,, ,, Kate Coventry, ditto ...	1 8
Scott at Home and Abroad, by Lord W. Lennox ...	13 4
Freeman on the Growth of the English Constitution ...	3 4
Is It True? By Miss Maloney ...	2 8
The Tichborne Romance ...	0 10
Dore's London Parts 1 to 4 ...	13 0
Beeton's Book of British Cosmology ...	1 0
Kant's Critical Philosophy for English Readers, Part 1 ...	3 4
True Truth, and How to Save Them ...	2 4
Hardy's Greek and Roman Mythology ...	3 4
Mr. Sponge's Sporting Tour. Coloured plates, by Leech ...	8 12
Ask Mamma ditto ...	8 12
Mr. Facey Romford's Hounds ditto ...	8 12
Text Book of Construction and Manufacture of Rifled Ordnance ...	5 12

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER, FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF, THE TOILET, AND THE BATH.

This most agreeable and refreshing of all Perfumes, contains in its highest degree of excellence the aroma of flowers, in full natural freshness. As a safe and speedy relief from

DEBILITY, HEADACHE, NERVOUSNESS, FAINTING TURNS, AND THE ORDINARY FORMS OF HYSTERIA,

it is unsurpassed. It is moreover, when diluted with water, the very best dentifrice, imparting to the teeth that clear, pearly appearance, which all ladies so much admire. As a remedy for foul or bad breath, it is, when diluted, most excellent, neutralizing at the same matter around the teeth and gums, and making the latter hard and of a healthy white. With the very *élite* of fashion it has, for a quarter of a century, maintained its ascendancy over all other Perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, &c., &c.; and we confidently recommend it as an article which, for soft delicacy of flavor, richness of bouquet, and permanency, has no equal. It will also remove from the skin

ROUGHNESS, BLOTCHES, SUNBURNS, FRECKLES, AND PIMPLES.

It should always be reduced with pure water, before applying, (except for Pimples). As a means of imparting rosiness and clearness to a sallow complexion, it is without a rival. Of course, this refers only to the Florida Water of Murray & Lanman.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

Buy only from respectable Druggists, always asking for the genuine, Murray & Lanman's Florida Water, prepared only by the proprietors,

LANMAN and KEMP, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, NEW YORK.

FOR SALE IN THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF

TREACHER & Co.,

AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA.

Argand and Argyle TABLE LAMPS; with bronzed, or richly cut-glass, pedestals; a handsome selection just landed, at each Rs. 18, 20, 22-8, 24, 25, 27, 30, 34, 36, 38, 40, 45, 48, 50, 55, 60, 64 and 70.

Girandoles; three light with lustres, at each Rs. 50, 54, 55, and 60.

Pendent Hall Lamps; at each Rs. 10-8, 12, 13-8, 15, 27, 30, and 34.

Pendent Argand and Argyle Lamps; at each Rs. 30, 34, 36, 40, 43, 48, 50, and 56.

Kerosine Oil Lamps; at each Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3, 3-8, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, 16, 18, 20, 22-8, 25, 27, 30, 36, 40, 45, and 50.

Lanterns. ANCHOR, BULL'S-EYE, CABIN, CAMP, CANDLE, RAILWAY, &c., &c.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

ALUMINIUM WATCHES.

£1 18s.; £1 10s.; £1 15s.; extra jewelled £2 2s.

KEYLESS WATCHES, £1 10s., £2 2s., £3 3s.; £4 4s. Gold Plaque, plated with Gold, £5 5s., £6-6 Same as supplied by us to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and he late Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of these Marvellous Machine-made Time-keepers specially adapted for use in India, forwarded post free per next Mail.

MILLIKIN & LAWLEY, 168, STRAND, (ADJOINING STRAND THEATRE), LONDON.

* Rupee Notes can be remitted in payment, reckoning at two Shillings per Rupee."

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 18TH MAY.

GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE RIGHT WOR. THE DISTRICT GRAND MASTER OF BOMBAY UNDER ENGLAND,

THE HON. MR. JUSTICE GIBBS.

Last Appearance but one of those admired Comedians,

MR. AND MRS. BENNEE,

Who will have the honour to appear, kindly assisted by Gentlemen of the

BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

The Performance will commence with Shakspeare's Mirth-provoking Comedy, compressed into three Acts by David Garrick, and entitled,

KATHERINE and PETRUCHIO; OR, TAMING THE SHREW,

Produced with New and Splendid Costumes.

To conclude, by desire, with the Screaming Farce of

HUNTING A TURTLE.

FOR PARTICULARS, SEE PROGRAMMES.

TOWN HALL. ART EXHIBITION.

Mr. Wm. Muir White's GREAT HISTORICAL PAINTING OF THE INSTALLATION OF H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AS A G. C. S. I.

OPEN DAILY, FROM 10 A.M. TO 6 P.M.

Admission ... ONE RUPEE.

TENDERS are invited for the filling in of a piece of Ground on the Forbes Road with about 1,000 brass of EARTH. For particulars apply to

RIENZI WALTON, A.I.C.E., Acting Executive Municipal Engineer.

Executive Engineer's Office, May 1872.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY in ARBITRATION.—Persons who have paid Premiums since the suspension to the ex-Directors of the Bombay Branch are requested to apply to the undersigned for refund of same.

C. H. OGBOURNE, Agent in India of the Joint Official Liquidator of the several Companies in Liquidation.

Calcutta, 11th May 1872.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is now prepared to accept PRIVATE TELEGRAMS of ONE WORD and UPWARDS from the public generally for transmission to any Great Britain, Continent of Europe, and America at tariff, which may be obtained on application at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Names and Addresses of Registered Senders are counted and charged as ONE WORD ONLY.

HARRY W. WILLIAMS, Acting Agent.

Bombay, 13th May 1872.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER of RETURNABLE PREMIUM of the "ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY," I, the Undersigned, hereby give NOTICE to all whom it may concern, that the sum of Rs. 11,410-6-7 or thereabout, replaced by me in terms of instructions received through the Calcutta Office from the Provisional Liquidators, in the New Bank of Bombay, in the joint names of the ex-Directors and myself, *for the Provisional Liquidator*,—having been removed without my knowledge or consent, my responsibility in the matter of said moneys ceased from the date of removal.

D. M'L. SLATER.

NORTH BRITISH MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LIFE BRANCH.

REDUCTION TO HOME RATES.

We have pleasure in announcing the decision of the Directors that the REDUCTION to the HOME SCALE OF RATES shall commence from the date on which persons assured in this Office, under Indian Tables, leave either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 14th May 1872.

SCOTTISH COMMERCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital.—ONE MILLION STERLING.

Head Office—138, West George Street, Glasgow.

DIRECTORS.

Chairman—Alexander Crum, Esq., of Thornliebank.

H. E. Crum Ewing, Jun., Esq., Glasgow
James Kirkland, Esq., Corn Merchant, Glasgow
Hugh Brown, Esq., Manufacturer, Glasgow.
Charles Randolph, Esq., Shipbuilder, Glasgow.
Richard Ridston, Esq., of Messrs. A. & H. Ridston and Co., Glasgow.
John Moffat, Esq., Ardrossan.
D. S. Cargill, Esq., Messrs. William Milne & Co., Merchant, Glasgow and Ceylon
James King Younger, of Campsie, Esq., Glasgow.
William Smith Dixon, Esq., of Govanhall, Ironmaster.

Manager—Frederick J. Hallows.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Assurers obtain perfect security, and incur no liability of partnership. The Premiums are moderate, and every advantage is given to the Assured.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Transfers from other Offices effected without cost or trouble. Insurances accepted on nearly all descriptions of property. Claims are met with promptitude and fairness.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents

AUCTION OF TOLL FARMS, KHANDEISH.—The RIGHT to COLLECT TOLLS on the different Roads of the Khandeish Collectorate WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION on its edistely after the CONCLUSION of the SALE of the ABKAREE FARMS, advertised to commence on 3rd June 1872, at the Kamlekar's Cutcherry at Chalisgaon, on the North East Line of G. I. P. Railway.

A deposit of 10 per cent. on the sum bid must be paid at the time of Sale, which will be returned in the event of the sale not being confirmed by the Collector.

Security for due observance of the Conditions of Sale must be given.

No previous defaulters need attend the sale.

J. A. G. DUFF, Collector of Khandeish.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the supply for ONE YEAR of WAX CLOTH, WRAPPING CLOTH, COUNTRY SEALING WAX, TWINE, GUNNY, DAMMER, &c., required for the use of the Bombay General Post Office will be received by the Undersigned on the 1st June 1872 at 12 o'clock, noon.

2nd. Parties tendering must make a Cash deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to fulfil the Contract or should fail to furnish forthwith the Security required by the Department.

3rd. No reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4th. Samples of the articles to be supplied, and the forms of tender can be seen, and particulars known, by personal application at this Office between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily

5th. The tender is to include the supply of Candles to the G. I. P. Railway Sorting Establishment.

C. A. STUART, Postmaster.

Bombay Genl. Post Office, April, 1872

BOMBAY TO ENGLAND!

Passengers from out-stations, Calcutta, Madras, &c., &c., can provide themselves best with

AIR BEDS AND CUSHIONS; Folding Chairs: CARDS, BEZIQUE, DOMINOES, The Compendium of Games, &c., &c. CHEROOTS and CIGARS Manilla, Coconada, Trichinopoly, of first-rate quality: Pipes, Tobaccos, &c., &c.: INDIAN CONDIMENTS, Barrie's celebrated Chatni, Currie Powder and Paste, Mulligatani Paste and Madras Sauce: Infants' & Invalids' Foods: Nursery Lamps and Appliances: LUNCHEON BASKETS: Pocket Canteens, and Dram Flasks: PORTMANTEAUX & TRAVELLING BAGS: Ladies' Metal Bonnet Boxes & Trunks: STATIONERY; Purses, Pocket Books, Card Cases, Desks, Papers and Envelopes Writing Cases, &c., &c. TOILET REQUISITES, Eau-de-Cologne, Soap, Sponge, Dentifrice, Hair, Nail and Tooth Brushes; Pommade, &c. WINES and SPIRITS of every description of the best brands from

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

PORT ESTABLISHMENT:—Opposite the Post Office, and the Oriental Bank, and near to the Esplanade Hotel.

BYCULLA ESTABLISHMENT:—Opposite the Byculla, and near to the Adelphi Hotels.

BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H. E. SIR P. E. WODEHOUSE, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

D. H. SYKES and CO'S ALBUM OF PHOTOGRAPHS, BOMBAY.

WITH LETTER-PRESS DESCRIPTION. Published Monthly. Price, Rs. 10.

Number 3 will be ready in a few days, and will contain—

1—THE QUEEN'S STATUE.
2—THE

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady and firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value ₹ sh.	Paid up.	Last div-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,4?0 nl.
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	767½
17,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Ess. Issue	227½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,300
40,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	265
40,000	281	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	140
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	110
10,000	250	all	15 do.	Oriental Bank	560

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	218·3·0	p.c.
.....	£20	109·1·5	do.
.....	£20	43·10·2	do.
.....	£100	1,000	do.
.....	£18	196·5·1	do.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock 238
Do. New £20 Shares 124
Ditto ditto
B. B. & C. I. Railway Co. 1,125
Do. New Shares 225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co.	1,600
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	125
750	2,000	2,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land	80
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	419

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225ps.	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200xd.
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	1,050
250	3,000	800	Nil.	Alexandria Press Co.	350
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	7,300
200	2,000	all	215do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,200
200	500	all	53do.	Do New	550
100	1,000	...	...	Carwar Company	1,100
500	1,850	all	40 "	Colaba Press Co.	6,300
350	2,000	all	200 "	East India Press Co.	5,100
150	2,500	all	350 "	Fort Press Co.	9,100
300	2,000	1,800	30 ps.	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,000
300	1,000	all	200 ps.	French Press Co.	800
200	5,000	5,000	22 ps.	Hydraabe Press Co.	2,275
250	2,000	1,467	75 ps.	Imperial Press Co.	1,150
300	5,000	2,000	140 ps.	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,110
200	2,000	350	60 ps.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	645
120	2,500	all	250 ps.	Prince of Wales Press	2,400
150	3,000	all	Nil.	Timevenly Press Co.	320
225	2,000	1,000	250 "	Victoria Press, Madras.	1,125
300	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co.	1,075

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.s.	Albert Mills Co.	1,320
400	1,250	all	30 "	Alexandra Spinning	1,215
500	2,500	all	140 "	Alliance Spinning	2,416
100	5,000	all	...	Bombay Co.	2,525
900	1,000	all	20 "	Bombay United	850
900	150	150	25 "	Broach Mills	235
750	2,000	all	200p.s.	Dhurumsey Spinning	2,400 xd
750	2,000	all	200p.s.	Great Eastern	2,000
2,500	1,000	all	140p.s.	Manockji Petit's	1,075
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Oriental Spinning	1,020
800	2,500	all	225 "	Oriental	2,425
600	2,500	2,400	216p.s.	Royal	1,975

* Per share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,375
50,000	50	all	4½ pc.	Bombay Gas Company	48
500	2,000	300	21 ps.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	175
1,000	50	all	2 ps.	Mechanics Bldg Co.	24
2,000	500	all	2 ps.	Preachers & Co.	425
3,000	250	all	6 ps.	Vicgas Patent Slip Co	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date of Liquidation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay
.....	250	19½	Do.	China
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank

	8
	1
	1
	1
	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 9/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	100 3/16.
Do.	10 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½ to 99¾
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	228

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	113½
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	105
Four per cent	102½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1896-97	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	102½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (₹ f. 50 c.) of 1871	92½
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	92½
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bond.	87

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-10
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolas	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	283
Bar Silver	10½
Gold Leaf	16-10-0
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6
AustralianGold 100 touch	16-13-0
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH

OFFICE—16TH MAY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 16th May, 11-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 49 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Red Sea, 16th May, 11-49 A.M., Greenwich time. Time transit, 3 hours.

Latest dates from America.

Via Red Sea, 16th May, 12-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 10 hours 50 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 16th May, 4 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 30 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 15th to 8 P.M. of the 16th May is as follows:—

	To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta		5 28	0 13
,, Kurrachee		0 47	0 7
,, Madras		3 14	0 8

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 16th May, 9 P.M.—Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Turkey, 15th May, 12-20 P.M. Cable right Fao; Turkish line right to Fera; Persian line interrupted beyond Ispahan.

WEATHER REPORTS.

TUTICORIN, 16th May, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind south, thermometer 80, barometer 29·925.

CANWAR, 16th May, 11-40 A.M.—Weather fine, wind light west rly, thermometer 85, barometer 30·07.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—16TH MAY.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships	£2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Colr bls	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton, Calfee	£2 17s. 6d.
Overland	Steamers	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 15s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£1 17s. 6d. to £2 0s. 6d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	Do. 25 to 30 per chest.	
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 8 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 17 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

DEPARTURE.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	General Havelock(s)	Teasdale	Malabar Coast.

The ship Cromwell, to Boston, was entered out for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—16TH MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Leith, (s), 1,449 bundles hoop iron, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Othello (s), 10 cases biscuits, Heptoola Momedally.

Mars, 22 cases provision, Rahimtoola Tallub.

Oscar, 40 bottles quicksilver, Richard Martin and Co.; 14 cases foolscap paper, Essophally Abdoolly; 20 cases biscuits, Hajee Allarkia Sazen and Co.; 10 packages paper, *Times of India*; 115 barrels iron nails, Allsopp, Salmon and Co.; 103 cases provision, and 12 cases biscuits, Hajee Abdoola Sukuladha.

Walamo (s), 10 packages biscuits, Heptoola Mahomedally; 35 iron plates, Heptoola Allibhoy; 175 cases port wine, and 25 cases sherry wine, Stenhouse and Co.; 18 cases clocks, Favrer, Leuba and Co.; 40 roulette tar, H. F. Soares; 15 bottles quicksilver, R. L. Southern and Co.

British Statesman, 25 boxes pale ale, L. Narain and Co.; 70 kegs iron nails, Fazellally Mowabhoy.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Persia (s), 100 cases brandy, Bonnevisable and Sibille.

Glance, 14 cases claret, Pestonjee Vissy and Co.; 300 boxes and 49 casks brandy, Hormusjee Pestonjee Sons.

FROM SUEZ.

Simla (s), 4 cases cochineal, Nowbaredass Khoosaldass.

DAILY EXPORTS.—16TH MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hannah Law, 150 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.

Sydney Dacres, 100 bags linseed, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon & Co.

Ashcrove, 100 bales cotton, Coorjee Ladha; 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Tonshe & Co.; 100 bales cotton, King & Co.

Helen Scott, 300 bales cotton, Mooljee Thackersey & Co.

Belgian (s), 60 bales cotton, Campbell, Mitchell & Co.; 41 bales cotton, Mahomedally Ebrahjee.

Survey (s), 8 5 bales wheat, Wishvanath S. Pradhan.

Walamo (s), 800 bags saltpetre, Sapoobhoy Allidas; 2,000 Bundles cedryarn, Pestonjee Cowasjee & Co; 200 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Ramkuna Bagasath; 5 bales cotton, Leggett & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Shirley, Muir & Co.; 3 bales cotton, Adamson and Kennedy; 100 bags saltpetre, Dossjee Amoosey, 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.; 100 bales rags, Mooljee Annudjee; 12 bales cotton, Kessowjee Ramjee; 110 bales wool, Hurjeevan Vussonjee and Vussonjee Dewchund; 100 bales cotton, Forbes & Co.; 92 bags saltpetre, Cowerjee Heerjee; 100 bales cotton, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.; 40 bales cotton, Panachund Lukmidas; 18 bales cotton, J. Hemraj; 200 bales cotton, R. L. King & Co.; 5 balescotton, Assur Lalljee; 50 bales wool, Ramdass Vussonjee; 170 bales wool, Bhimjee Canjee; 10 bales wool, John Campbell & Co.; 125 bales cotton, Mahomed Esmail; 200 bales cotton, Cullianjee Kharbhai; 125 bales cotton, Esmail Rowtools; 22 bales cotton, Gordhundas Purshotumdass; 180 bales cotton, Lyon & Co.

Othello (s), 55 bundles gillis, Cassum Metha; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 108 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.; 2 bales cotton, Gunesdass Buldewdass; 480 bales galls, Yusraj Mongjee; 43 bales cotton, Pestonjee Manockjee; 550 bundles gailsOmersee Ruttonsee.

St. George (s), 339 bags linseed, Megraj Juggunnath.

FOR LONDON.

Golconda (s), 6 cases peacock feathers, Narondass Pursotumdass; 20 bales hides, Rehmoobhoy Mahomed; 38 boxes aloes, Mooljeebhoy Jewraj.

Nachimoff (s), 100 bags wheat, Canjee Megjee; 11 bales hides, H. Bomanjee Touche & Co.; 10 bales hides, Canjeebhoy Lalljee & Co.; 10 bales skins, H. Bomanjee, Touche & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Golconda (s), 8 packages silk, Hajee Zamal Abaïa.

Nachimoff (s), 52 packages turmeric, Sulman Ahmya; 26 cases cassia, Essack Salloon.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nachimoff (s), 2 bales skins, Momedally Surgadin & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Tanjore (s), 6 cases Cambay stones, S. N. Tolatee; 129 bundles ooplate, Ebram Noordin and Co.; 25 cases fishmaw, and sharkfins, Allana Munjee; 25 bales white twist, Rugoobhoy Daya; 25 bales cotton, Sawairam Rajbux; 123 bales cotton, Dewjeebhoy Goolam Hussan and Co.; 70 bales cotton, Nurses Kessowjee and Co.; 25 chests M. opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw and Co.; 25 packages red rosin, Jewanjee Nowrojee; 245 bundles sharkfins, Laduck Dattoo; 5 chests M. opium, Pestonjee Assur; 78 chests M. opium, David Sassoon and Co.; 15 chests M. opium, Merwanjee Manockjee and Co.; 42 chests M. opium, N. J. Ebram; 8 cases E. teeth, Jurajbhoy Peerbhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Tanjore (s), 33 chests M. opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw and Co., 25 chests M. opium, Sewnaron; 19 chests M. opium, Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy; 2 chests M. opium, Javermal Dulsookroy.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS.

					Rs. A. P.
500	pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 inch 39 yds. 7 lbs.		4 13 0
500	,,	,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 6½ lbs.		4 10 6
500	,,	,, ,,	40·,, 39 ,, 6½ lbs.		4 9 6
250	,,	,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 6 lbs.		4 8 0
500	,,	,, ,,	40 ,, 39 ,, 6 lbs.		4 6 6
2,000	,,	Madapollams	32 ,, 24 ,, 3 lbs.		2 3 3
500	,,	Cambrics	50 ,, 24 ,, 5½ lbs.		3 11 6
700	,,	,,	50 ,, 24 ,, 5½ lbs.		3 11 6
1,000	,,	Grey T. Cloths	32 ,, 24 ,, 5 lbs.		2 14 3
500	,,	Shirtings	45 ,, 39 ,, 6 lbs.		4 4 0
500	,,	,,	45 ,, 39 ,, 8 lbs.		5 11 0

COTTON.

50	candies	New Dholleras, ready	...	Rs. 262
150	,,	,, Do. ready	...	,, 260
50	,,	,, Do. ready	...	,, 259
100	,,	,, Do. ready	...	,, 260
25	,,	,, Do. ready	...	,, 263
100	,,	,, Do. ready	...	,, 261-64
50	,,	Oomrawuttee, ready	...	,, 274
60	,,	Jodia, ready	...	,, 250-52
50	,,	Do. ready	...	,, 252
50	,,	Cutch, ready	...	,, 256-60
100	,,	Sawginned, ready	...	,, 229½
50	,,	Do. ready	...	,, 283½
121	,,	Broach M. G., ready	...	,, 267-72
50	,,	Fouzon, ready	...	,, 271
75	,,	Vingoria, ready	...	,, 240
100	,,	Caranjo, ready	...	,, 267

YARNS.

15,000 lbs.	Water, No. 30	...	As. 13

METALS.

200 cwts.	Yellow Metal Braziers	... Rs. 445

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 16.

Colledge, Captain, Central India Horse, on furlough, from England.

Lucas, Colonel, Deputy Commissary General, on duty, from Poona.

Tinling, Captain, 17th Regiment N. I., on medical certificate, from Dhoolia.

Mobsely, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras (Royal) Engineers, on furlough, from Bellary.

Condly, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from Gurdaspore (Punjab).

Bigsly, Captain, Royal Engineers, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 16.

Grant, Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Allahabad.

Drury, M.D., Assistant Surgeon, Bengal Staff Corps, on duty, to Allahabad.

Vincent, Lieutenant, 5th Bengal Regiment, from leave, to Bareilly.

Trotter, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, from duty, to Poona.

Macdonell, Surgeon, ——, on leave, to Matheran.

Hugh, Lieutenant, 1st Grenadier Regiment, to rejoin, to Poona.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 16.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

In continuation of G. G. O. No. 812 of 1870, the following extract from a Despatch from H. M.'s Secy. of State to the Govt. of India, No. 38, dated the 15th Feb. 1872, is published for information and guidance:—

"Para. 14.—A General Officer on proceeding from this country to take up a command in India, is entitled, if he is married, to 'reserved accommodation' on board a Peninsular and Oriental steamer, that is, a separate cabin for himself and wife."

Asst. Surg. A. R. Cowell, Bom. Medl Estab., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under para. 2 of G. O. No. 472, dated 26th June 1870.

Surg. C. T. Eves, Mad. Medl. Estab., is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Maj. D. B. Young, S. C., Presidency Pay Mr., is allowed furlough (medical certificate) to Europe for two years, under the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

Lt. F. W. Joseph, Bom. S. C., is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate, under G. O. No. 35 of 1870.

Capt. P. H. Greig, P. A., performed the duties of Commsy. of Ordnance, Belgaum, from 3rd March to 25th April 1872.

Capt. J. H. Lloyd, S. C., Special Asst. to the Political Agent, Kattywar, is allowed a furlough to Europe on private affairs for six months, under Rule 11 of the Furlough Regulations of 1868.

The following appointments are made:—

Lt. Col. W. V. Shewell, Dy. Qr. Mr. Genl. to officiate as Qr. Mr. Genl. of the Army during such time as Col. Gell may be employed on the Brigade Staff, or until further order.

Col G. R. S. Barrow, Comdt. 15th N. I., to officiate as Dy. Qr. Mr. Genl. of the Army in succession to Lt.-Col. Shewell.

The services of Capt. A. R. T. McRae are placed at the disposal of the Govt. of India for temporary employment in the Foreign Dept.

Under instructions from the Govt. of India, it is notified that the provisions of G. G. O. Nos. 623 of 1870 and 102 of 1872, do not apply to Warrant Officers holding honorary commissioned rank.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. F. J. Wise, Ag. Supt. of Police, Khandeish, is appointed Asst. Political Agent, Khandeish, for the districts exempted from the operations of the General Regulations by Act XI. of 1846.

Asst. Surg. H. De Tatham and Capt. G. R. Goodfellow respectively delivered over and received charge of the Kutch Political Agency on the 4th inst., after office hours.

Mr. Jeggunath Icharam, Ag. Third Extra Asst Political Agent in Kattywar, has been granted two months' privilege leave, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Capt. Charles Grant, Ag. second Assistant to the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 27th Oct. 1871.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of sec. 7 of Act 24 and 25 Victoria, chapter 104, the Rt. Hon. the Gov in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Kt. to act as Chief Justice, and Mr. J. P. Green, LL. B., barrister-at-law, to act as a Judge of H. M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay, during the absence of the Hon. Sir M. R. Westropp, Kt., or until further orders.

Azum Osbaran Urjoonlall, Mamlutdar of Chickli, and a Sub. Mag. of the second class, is invested with the powers of a Sub. Mag. of the first class in the Surat District.

With reference to Govt. Notification dated the 7th instant, the Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased, with the consent of the Govt. of India, to appoint Mr. A. C. Watt, Asst. Judge in the Tanna District, to act also as Joint Sessions Judge.

The Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to confer on Azum Vishno Venayek, Mahalkary of Petta Moolsher, Poona District, the powers of a Mamlutdar under (Bombay) Act V. of 1864.

Lt. C. J. A. Yate to act as First Asst. Dist. Supt. of Police in the Khandeish District, vice Mr. V. S. FitzGerald, or until further orders.

Mr. J. E. Down to act as Second Asst. Dist. Supt. of Police in the Khandeish District, vice Lt. Yates, or until further orders.

Rao Bahadoor Bhasker Damodhur resumed charge of his duties as Fourth Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Bombay, on the 15th inst.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to confer on Messrs. Ollivant and Baines the powers of a Collr. under Act II. of 1871, in the Surat collectorate.

The Rt. Hon. the G vr. in Council is pleased to direct the employment of Mr. A. D. Carey, C. S., on special duty in the Salt Dept.

Mr. W. T. Cole, Collr. of Customs, Kurrachee, is allowed leave of absence for six mo ths, under sec 5 Supplement F. of the Civil Leave Code, and during his absence, or until further orders, Mr. W. F. Carey will act as Collr. of Customs, and Mr. J. Strip as Asst. Collr.

Mr. J. M. Campbell, Asst. Collr. of Colaba, acted as Asst. Conservator of Forests, third grade, Colaba and Dapoolee, from 9th Jan. to 8th March 1872 inclusive.

Mr. W. Forbouns to be second Asst. Collr. and Mag. for the Panch Mahals.

Mr. E. G. Sharkey to act as Second Asst. Collr. and Mag of Surat, vice Mr. W. Forbouns.

Mr. G. Stokes, C. S., passed an examination in the Hindustani language on the 15th ult.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Asst. Surg. J. R. C. Lowry is appointed to be Civil Surg. at Kulladghee.

Asst. Surg. R. M. Wall assumed charge of the duties of Civil Surg. Kulladghee, from Surg. Hunter, on the 1st April 1872, before office hours.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Under instructions received from the Government of India, and in accordance with Rule XIX. of G. G. O. No. 341, dated 7th Oct. 1870, the Superintending Engineers in this Presidency will, from the 1st Sc. t. 1870, form one class, subdivided into three grades:—

2. In supersession of orders relative to the promotion of Superintending Engineers which have been issued subsequent to the Sept. 1870, and to carry out those instructions of the Government of India, the following re-arrangement is made in the grading of Superintend ng Engineers:—

I.—With effect from the 1st September 1870:—

Col. Dickinson, R. E., to be Superintending Engr., first grade.

Col. Scott, R. E., to be Superintending Engr., first grade.

Col. Jenkin Jones, R. E., to be Superintending Engr., second grade.

Col. Playfair, R. E., to be Superintending Engr., second grade.

Col. Wilkins, R. E., to be Superintending Engr., third grade.

Lieut. Col. Merriman, R. E., to act as Superintending Engr., third grade, vice Scott.

Capt. Hancock, R. E., to act as Superintending Engr., third grade, vice Dickinson.

II.—With effect from the 17th Oct. 1870, on which date Col. Scott retired from the service:—

Col. Dickinson, R. E., to be Superintending Engr., first grade.

Col. Jenkin Jones, R. E., to be Superintending Engr., first grade.

Col. Playfair, R. E., to be Superintending Engr., second grade.

Col. Wilkins, R. E., to be Superintending Engr., second grade.

Lieut.-Col. Merriman, R. E., to be Superintending Engr., third grade.

Capt. Hancock, R. E., to act as Superintending Engr., third grade, vice Dickinson.

III.—With effect from the 10th Dec. 1870, on which date General Tremenheere vacated his appointment in the Public Works Department:—

Col. Dickinson, R. E., to be Superintending Engr., first grade.

Col. Jenkin Jones, R. E., to be Superintending Engr. first grade.

Col. Playfair, R. E., to be Superintending Engr., second grade.

Col. Wilkins, R. E., to be Superintending Engr., second grade.

Lieut.-Col. Merriman, R. E., to be Superintending Engr., third grade.

Col. Fuller, R. E., to be Superintending Engr., third grade.

With reference to Govt. Notification dated the 7th instant, the Rt. Hon. the Gov. in Council is pleased, with the consent of the Govt. of India, to appoint Mr. A. C. Watt, Asst. Judge in the Tanna District, to act also as Joint Sessions Judge.

The Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to confer on Azum Vishno Venayek, Mahalkary of Petta Moolsher, Poona District, the powers of a Mamlutdar under (Bombay) Act V. of 1864.

Lt. C. J. A. Yate to act as First Asst. Dist. Supt. of Police in the Khandeish District, vice Mr. V. S. FitzGerald, or until further orders.

Capt. Hancock, R. E., to act as Superintending Engr., third grade, vice Dickinson.

Col Bell, R. E., to act as Superintending Engr., vice Jones.

Y. Wise, effect from the 1st September 1871, on which date Col Dickinson retired from the service:—

C. I. Jenkin Jones, R. E., to be Superintending Engr., first grade.

Col. Playfair, R. E., to be Superintending Engr., first grade.

Col. Wilkins, R. E., to be Superintending Engr., second grade.

Col. Fuller, R. E., to be Superintending Engr., third grade.

Col. Bell, R. E., to act as Superintending Engr., vice Jones.

3. The appointments of Lt.-Col. Merriman and Capt. Hancock to act as Chief Engrs., third class, vice Col. Fife and Lt.-Col. Trevor, and the appointments of Capt. J. LeMesurier and Mr. Hart to act as Superintending Engrs., vice Lt.-Col Merriman and Col. Fuller, are not affected by these orders.

Lt. W. C. Morriss, S. C., received charge of the office of the Ex. Engr., Ratnagherry, from Capt. J. Grierson, S. C., on the afternoon of the 27th April 1872.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. K. T. Best, M. A., Head Master of the Ahmedabad High School, has been appointed to act as Professor of English Literature in the Deccan College, during the absence of Mr. R. G. Oxenham on furlough.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Notification dated 27th March last, the Revd. A. L. Onslow, B. A., was granted subsidiary leave for two days, viz, 13th and 14th April last.

His Excellency in Council is pleased to appoint W. Ramsay, Esq., Chairman of the Bombay Burial Board in connection with the Sewree Cemetery, Bombay, vice F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq., C. S., resigned.

NOTIFICATIONS BY THE REVENUE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

NORTHERN DIVISION.

Mr. J. Dickinson is appointed 4th grade Inspr of Police in the Tanna District, vice Mr. J. Bennett, transferred to Ratnaghery at his own request.

Messrs. E. H. Little and W. R. Pratt respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Collr. of Ahmedabad on the 6th inst. in the forenoon.

Mr. W. R. Ramsay, Asst. Collr., Surat, delivered over charge of his office to Mr. J. Shaw Stewart, Collr. of that District, on the 4th inst. in the afternoon.

Lt. C. F. Baugh and Rao Sahib Vijanand Vithal respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of District Supt. of Police, Belgaum, on the 29th April 1872, in the forenoon.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Messrs. F. Thelwall and A. K. Nairne respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Asst. Collr. of Ratnagherry on the 29th April 1872, in the afternoon.

Mr. A. Grey and Lt.-Col G. E. Thomas respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of District Supt. of Police, Belgaum, on the 29th April 1872, in the forenoon.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 6th May 1872.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN—PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

With the sanction of Govt., the following letter from the Secy. to the Govt. of India in the Military department, to the Controller of Mily Accts., is published for general information:—

No. 387, dated Fort William, the 8th March 1872.

"In reply to your letter No. 1648 H. dated 29th ult., I am directed to acquaint you

G. O. 292 of 1857 & 278 of 1871. that the decisions in the communications from this office, No. 1113, dated 19th Nov. 1867, and No. 371, dated 8th Nov. last, appear to the Govt. sufficiently to meet the cases of step children proceeding home with their step parents; as they not only allow the children to be dealt with in all respects as if they were the step parent's own children, but also specially allow the outfit allowance if the mother is dead, only requiring the regimental authorities to see that it is properly expended for the children's benefit; and further if the children need to be placed under the charge of a female, having neither mother nor stepmother, and the step-father has no wife to take charge of them, the remuneration laid down in G. O. for those who take home orphan children is granted to those to whom they may be entrusted.

"2. As there seems to have been some misapprehension hitherto, I am to state that, though these allowances are special, inasmuch as they have not been heretofore recorded by regulations, they are admissible in every case under the above conditions, without reference to the Government."

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—FINANCE.

The following General Order by the Govt. of India in the Mily. Depart. is re published:—

The following paras. of a military letter from the Rt. Hon. the Secy. of State for India, No. 57, dated 14th March 1872, are published for general information:—

"1. I have to inform you that, on the recommendation of the Secy. of State for War, I have decided that in future, British Medical Staff Officers, proceeding to or from India, shall receive the servant's allowance at the rate of 1s. 6d. a day, for one servant only, in accordance with the War Office Circular of the 23rd Dec. 1857.

"2. Officers drawing the allowance must furnish certificates in support of their claims according to Form No. 1 attached to such circular.

COMMISSARIAT ORDERS.

Under authority of the Govt. of India, article 41, sec. XXVI page 174, and Article 15, sec. LI, page 376 of the Military Regulations, as corrected by G. O. C. C. 30th April and 11th July 1862, are cancelled, and the following substituted:—

"Article 41.—All orders involving expenditure beyond what is authorised by existing regulations, and affecting supplies issuable from the Commst. Dept., including rations to troops, bran or fodder to Govt. horses, entertainment of establishments, &c. &c., are to be sent through Ex-Commst. Officers to the Examiner of Commst. Accts., accompanied by succinct explanations of the necessity for the orders, whenever their being borne out by regulations is in any way doubtful; and officers commanding outposts, where there may be no Commst. Officer, will invariably furnish, or cause to be furnished, a copy of all orders in any way affecting the Commst. Dept., as soon as issued and previous to compliance, to the Commst. agents at the sea ports."

"Article 15.—All orders involving expenditure beyond what is authorised by existing regulations, and affecting supplies issuable from the Commst. Dept., including rations to troops, bran or fodder to Govt. horses, entertainment of establishments, &c., &c., are to be sent through Ex. Commst Officers to the Examiner of Commst. Accts., accompanied by succinct explanations of the necessity for the orders, whenever their being borne out by regulations is doubtful; and Commst. Officers or their agents at outposts where there may be no Commst. Officers, are invariably to be furnished with a copy of such orders, as well as of those in any way affecting their department, as soon as issued and previous to compliance, in view to obviate delay in the adjustment of their accounts."

POSTAL NOTICES.

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After. packet.
United Kingdom	May 20	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 17	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee	,, 10	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
China	,, 20	3 P.M.	} No after-
Australia	June 1	3 P.M.	packet.
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 7	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company leave Bombay every Monday at 7 P.M.

The following revised arrangements in the hours for closing Mails came into operation on the 19th February:—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 5-30 P.M.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns, up to 3 P.M.

Registered Letters up to 2 P.M.

Late letters, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in respect both of postage and of late letter fee (4 Annas each), will be received at the Pier Post Office from 5-30 to 6-30 P.M.

The latest hour for posting Overland covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 1-30 P.M.

POSTAGE BY THE BRINDISI ROUTE.

The Postage rates chargeable on Correspondence forwarded "via Brindisi," to the United Kingdom, or places served through the United Kingdom, are as follows:—

For the United Kingdom.

Each Letter per ½ ounce—annas 8.

Each Newspaper, 8 ounces—annas 2.

Each Book or Pattern Packet not exceeding one ounce—1 anna and 4 pie; not exceeding 2 ounces—annas 2, 8 pies; not exceeding 4 ounces—annas 4, 8 pies; every additional 4 ounces—annas 4 8 pies.

The full prepayment of Correspondence forwarded via Brindisi is optional, and all covers not fully prepaid will, unless specially marked by the senders for transmission by any other route and conforming to its conditions, be forwarded via Southampton.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

The subjoined Table shows the dates of departure of the B. I. S. N. Co.'s Contract Steamers from Bombay to Kurrachee and Pers

WHAT HAS MR. HOPE DONE?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Having, as a ratepayer, contributed my share of the Rs. 21,000, which have been paid, during the past six months, to Mr. Theodore Cracroft Hope, I assume to myself the right,—which I presume will not be disputed even by the Municipal Commissioner,—or taken by him to be "offensive," to enquire what he has done in the way of "reform" in the Municipality; and to you, Sir, as the exponent of public opinion, I look for enlightenment.

You might refer me to the officers of the Municipality, but I don't care to seek for the information of them, since "Reform" cannot, as a French writer said of "Revolutions," be made "with rose water": and, as Mr. Hope has, if rumour is to be believed, "sown the seeds of dissension" in every department under him—information altogether reliable and without bias may not, perhaps, be obtainable by entering the portals of the "Municipal Palace."

Again, if you were to suggest my turning to the proceedings of the Worshipful Bench,—or listening to the conversation passing around me,—then, my answer would be that the opinion which is forced upon me is that neither in the Bench itself, as a body, nor in the community of the town, does Mr. Hope appear to have gained confidence; and then, if I were to judge of Mr. Hope by the estimation formed of him either by the Justices, or the general public, I would be compelled to exclaim, with Shakespeare—

"Oft expectation fails; and most of these,—where most it promises"

—or, perhaps, Sir, you will refer me to the letter of Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, which appears in your paper of to-day. My answer then must be, that all he suggests *may* be accomplished, but I prefer *facts* to diving into the womb of futurity. Mr. S. S., we all know, had a finger in the "Revised Budget Pie," and no father thinks his son a fool; but, although I do not lay claim to possessing the genius of a Newton, or the wisdom of Linnæus, nor do I wish to be thought one even "greater than Solomon," I may lay claim to the right to form an opinion, and, with an ominous shake of the head, to differ from Mr. S. Shapoorjee's views.

Having written thus much, I curb my somewhat rambling thoughts, and stop, again to enquire, What has Mr. Hope done; what return has he given us for the princely income he has been receiving? Has he relieved us, in any way, in the matter of taxation; has he done anything whereby the full amount of income obtainable from the permanent sources shall be recovered, or effected any saving in the carrying on of the larger works, such as scavengering, road-watering, and repairs; has he proposed any improvement in the performance of these and other works? Has he commenced the erection of any necessary building, set up one drinking fountain, put up one additional lamp post, planted a single tree? Under his reign, have we had less dust, the streets better watered, the roads better repaired? Have the complaints on these matters been fewer? I will not add to this string of enquiries, for fear of tiring your patience and that of your readers.

Apparently the chief reform, if it can be so called, which Mr. Hope has effected, has been the measure (full of that spirit of nobleness and generosity) for the reduction of salaries and establishments. Now, I unhesitatingly say, since I am in a position to form an opinion on the subject, that the adoption of this measure is a fatal mistake, and the result will be a complete collapse. The words you, Sir, used, not long ago, when discussing the question of Municipal Reform, and which struck me as very forcible at the time, were that "*there was no economy without efficiency*," a truism which must be admitted by all. Regarding the "*economy*" we know what the *efficiency* "will be, remains to be seen." I may be premature in predicting that the alternate issue of this measure will be "confusion and failure," but I think it will be admitted that the *probability* is on the side of *failure*. As to the justice of the measure, I will not offer any opinion, but will leave this to wiser heads than mine to enquire.

If, amidst the much alloy and abundant dross that may be in this letter, there shines a little grain of gold, I shall be compensated, for I write in the interests of the rate-payers, and of truth and justice.

I enclose my card.

14th May. Z.

NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, MAY 15TH.

THE long-talked of "cotton gin trial" is now going on at full force in the factory of the Mofusil Co., Ld. Gins now-a-days have so little attraction in the eyes of the commercial public here that the trial is not at all watched with that interest due to such an experiment. Public opinion is entirely in favour of "Platt's MacCarthy Gin," and it is thought by many that no new gin will beat MacCarthy for a decade to come.

At a recent sub-committee meeting held in the Municipal office it was moved by Mr. Dhunjeeshaw Dadabhoy and carried by a majority that the salary of Mr. MacCarthy, the Municipal Superintendent, be reduced from Rs. 275 to Rs. 150. Mr. Dhunjeeshaw, in the course of his proposition, remarked that he was personally exceedingly sorry that the proposition started with him, as he was led by the force of sheer duty as an advocate of the rate-payers. The proposition will shortly be put to the opinion and test of the general body of Commissioners. Works such as repairing and patching roads, scavenging, and such like, which were heretofore carried on departmentally by the Municipality, are now given by contract; and, as a natural consequence, the services of a goodly lot of inspectors, mehtas, jemadars, and such other myrmidons, are dispensed with. Out of the Rs. 125 that will be saved by the reduction in the Superintendent's salary I would suggest the advisability of appointing a Health Officer. Of course I know that Rs. 125 a month is too small a salary to secure the services of an efficient Health Officer, but, on the other hand, I presume to say that some one of our philanthropic men of medicine would volunteer his services, taking into consideration that the coffers of the Municipality are at so low an ebb.

The non-agricultural cess is loudly and repeatedly cried against by the public here. People are so much infatuated that they exhort the Broach Association to take up their cause and send a deputation with a protest against this hated tax to the Governor-General of India. We have also heard in connection with this that some of the Commissioners themselves have applied to Mr. White to abolish this disagreeable tax. It remains to see what Mr. White says on the matter. By the way, it may be remarked that the Broach Association is happily engaged in supplying all sorts of local information to Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, relative to the grievances of this town, to be made public before the Select Committee on the Finances of India. We expect to see good many things done for Broach through the influence of the able professor.

The other day, on a pleasure excursion through the adjoining districts of Broach, such as Lukheegamlavara, Dej, &c., I saw flocks of deer roaming in all directions and grazing together like sheep. It is said that lately their number has much increased owing to the prejudices of the people there, who consider it the greatest sin in the world to kill them themselves, though they find it to be a blessing that others come and kill them, as the animals damage the fields.

After strenuous efforts on the part of Mr. Peile, Director of Public Instruction, a few hundred rupees have been untied from the loose dhoties of a few Hindoos towards the fund put on foot for the erection of a building for the Government High School. I am quite prepared to say from the prejudices of a mass of the community here that not a further "cowrie" is going to be added to the amount already subscribed, and so I would recommend the authorities concerned to put off the idea for building a new house for the school until such time as the hands of Government are strengthened by donations from philanthropic gentlemen like Cowasjee Jehanghirjee, Esq., C. S. I., and in the meantime to hire the spacious, airy and every way convenient house of Mr. Dhunjeeshaw Dadabhoy just facing the present school.

Tavaree cotton is procurable at Rs. 295 per candy. Kuppas to be had at Rs. 107 a bhar. Kuppa seeds are sold at Rs. 12 a calsee.

Our Collector, Mr. White, has gone on a few days' leave to Sindeto see his brother, who is sick. Dengue fever prevails in full force, but luckily not a single case has yet proved fatal.

WHY DO NOT YOUNG MEN MARRY?

WHY do not young men marry? is a question asked by the *Madras Times*. The answer it finds difficult to provide By way of a suggestion we would answer the question thus: "Young men do marry." But a young man is forbidden by social etiquette (not to mention the law) to marry more than one young lady at a time, and it is therefore evident that if more eligible young ladies come to India than there are eligible young men to marry them, there must always be a few young ladies unmarried. That there is any disinclination to marry now-a-days we deny, and the extraordinary increase which yearly obtains in Anglo-Indian Domestic Occurrences gives us good grounds for our denial. Indeed, it is a very common complaint among bachelors that "every fellow is married now." A few years ago a young lady's arrival was an epoch, and there was a welcome for her hand, but now-a-days we have Viceroys bringing out twenty and thirty young ladies at a time. And yet out of every twenty, fifteen are married in a year after landing; of the remainder very few but find husbands before long. Under these circumstances we consider it rather hard to abuse the bachelors. They, we are convinced, do their best, and were the arbitrary restrictions of those in authority only relaxed, would strive to make that best better.—*Pioneer*.

PARIS LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, 12TH MARCH.

LAST night the long-expected and much-talked-of reception was held at the Elysées by M. Thiers, Madame Thiers, and Mdlle. Dosne, his sister-in-law. The question whether the President of the Republic should be allowed to give public entertainments in the terrible city of Paris had been made the subject of animated discussion by the National Assembly. It was argued that as the House of Representatives had elected to make Versailles the head quarters of legislation, it would be disregarding the national will to suffer the Chief of the State to hold official receptions in the revolutionary metropolis. M. Thiers and his friends answered this objection by drawing the attention of the Deputies to the necessity of satisfying public opinion that the functionaries of the present Government in keeping aloof from Paris had been actuated by considerations of public peace and not by any personal dread of disorder. They added that the great inconvenience of inviting members of the diplomatic corps and public administrations to a country town like Versailles was a source of considerable trouble to the Government, and did much to prevent that constant interchange of courtesy so important to the welfare of the Republic. It ended in a compromise being effected between the jealousy of the Deputies and the ambition of their Chief. The latter might hold his court at the Elysées, but on no consideration whatever was he to sleep there; indeed, he was to leave the magic city before midnight and return immediately to the rural simplicity of Versailles. It is now an historical fact that M. Thiers has given a banquet and soirée at the palace of the Elysées, the palace of the Marquise de Pompadour, of the Duchesse de Bourbon, of Prince Murat, of Queen Hortense, and the birth-place of Louis Napoleon! The first Napoleon was passionately fond of this delightful residence, and loved to roam about its delicious gardens. He offered it to Josephine after his divorce, but she preferred the retired country seat of Malmaison. During the Hundred-days he inhabited the Elysée. It was there that he planned the campaign which resulted in Waterloo; it was there that he returned after the battle, and that he signed his second and last abdication. After the second invasion, in 1815, the Emperor of Russia, Alexander I., made it his head-quarters. Under the restoration the occupants of the Elysée were the Duc and Duchesse de Berry. In the evening of the 13th, the Duc left the Elysée never to return to it again; the poignard of the assassin Louvel was waiting for him at the door of the Grand Opera. On the 10th December 1848 Louis Napoleon was elected President of the Republic; and on the 20th of the same month Armand Marrait, surrounded by a deputation of the National Assembly, escorted the Prince-president to the Elysée. In the night of the 1st and 2nd December, three years later, the same man was standing with his knees in the fireplace of the grand saloon in the same palace. Orderlies were speeding in and out, mysterious-looking men in blouses came in from time to time and whispered in his ear. Pelissier, Morny, Fleury, and others, with revolvers in their belts and pens in their hand, were signing and sending orders. "Barricades are springing up in all directions," reports one spy. "Qu'on execute mes ordres!" replies in a guttural tone of voice the trembling Prince. The orders were executed, men and women were massacred in the streets, and when the sun rose the next morning Louis Napoleon was Emperor of the French "by the grace of God and the national will." During the last great international exhibition illustrious visitors slept under the roof of the Elysées. Cardinal Patrizzi, the Grand Duke Constantine, Queen Victoria, the Emperor Alexander of Russia and his sons, the Sultan Abdul-Azis, the Emperor Francis Joseph II. of Austria, &c. The last inhabitant of the Elysée was the unfortunate Clement Thomas, General by the grace of revolutions and the first victim of the last. What a destiny has shaped the ends of nearly all the inhabitants of this charming residence? Murat shot, Napoleon I., ... Berry assassinated, Clement Thomas assassinated. Verily a Revolution in France, like the Saturn of the ancients, devours her own children.

To this palace of many annals I went last night to look on the great statesman of the hour. On nearing the steps of the edifice it was evident at once that the republican austerity of manners and customs had accompanied the President to our still Imperial city. Two or three mounted gendarmes alone guarded the entrance gate. Servants barren of plush and powder in depressing black livery take your card and coat. I am left to find my way in by myself, no friendly menial is there to herald my approach. But we have most of us been in here in brighter and livelier days, so we walk in thinking rather of the past than of the present. Ah! yes. I recollect this Salon Bleu; it was there that I first saw the other President, Louis Napoleon. This way, past the royal furniture of blue and gold still bearing the Bourbon arms we enter the *Grand Salon*. The room is crowded. Humanity in funereal swallow tails, relieved here and there by the ribands of the Bath, Legion d'Honneur, and Guadeloupe, are hedging round a little old man wearing the grand riband and star of the Imperial legion. M. Thiers is looking the very image of health and happiness. His great age is in no way apparent; on the contrary, his diminutive size, ruddy and smiling countenance, give him more the look of a good school-boy who has just won a first prize. Madame Thiers, his devoted better-half, is a portly dame who does not give one the idea of being the "half" of anybody; dressed in deep mourning she is gracious but cold as the North Poles. Close to her is Mademoiselle Dosne, her sister, a gaunt virgin as angular as her brother-in-law is round. She wears a garment much resembling in tints my well-used blotting pad—graceful, pretty, and winning, are adjectives with which I would fain accompany her name, but which wouldonly convey a very faint idea of the impression she leaves on a public accustomed to associate a beautiful woman with power and rank. The President has a good memory for faces, or how could he shake every new-comer so cordially by the hand and give him a few cheery words of welcome, which go far to make up for the Lacedæmonian simplicity of the entertainment? Ladies, there are few in these magnificent rooms, and to tell you that is to let you understand how short-lived this sort of Republic must prove. There were many other receptions going on that same night in various parts of the town, and for one I can assure that I heartily envy the fair dames who were not prevented by consideration of duty from spending their evenings in those less grand but more genial rooms. In the long room at the end of the *suite* is an artistic little table of refreshments. Tea, coffee, punch lemonade, strawberries, cherries, ices, biscuits, and all the other little *friandises* of such assemblies are there to be seen and consumed. Here there are, I am bound to add, more ladies than in all the other rooms taken together. May be they have consented to form part of the refreshments. While I am noting this down as a "happy thought," I burn my mouth with a cup of hot tea and cool it with a saucer of cold ice. "O Monsieur M.,—vous seriez bien gentil de me donner quelques fraises," exclaims the Baronne de Trois-Etoiles (the old friend I introduced you to in my last letter). I hasten to comply with the request, and proceed to decapitate a pyramid of magnificent strawberries, aye of electro-plate and falsehair! the fruit is but the envelope of curious moss. M. Thiers has a yearly salary of £40,000. For shame! But as my fair friend kindly suggests he has probably been deceived by his purveyor. Let us take it for granted, and remember rather the "bonbons" showered down upon us during the last civil war. Pshhhh!! Crash!!! Boom!!!! Strawberries indeed! You would not be particular if you had tasted those strange fruits. Great Britain's representative had a long conversation with M. Thiers, in which he congratulated him on having at last abolished the vexatious passport system. Prince Orloff, the much-esteemed ambassador of all the Russias, was there, surrounded by all his boon companions. Dean Stanley in full canonicals, now on a flying visit to Paris, put in an appearance about 4. It would be too long to give you a list of all the princes of blood, finance, and literature, who crowded this solemn reception. Fifty of them had been present at the banquet which the President had given the same evening in one of the adjoining halls. Would you like to have the names? perhaps you would, anyway I have said so much ill of the tea table that, although I was not able to verify the more substantial repast, it is only just that it should be allowed to say all it can for the liberality of the host and hostesses. Here it is.

Potages.

A la Brunoise.
Bisque d'écrevisses.

Hors d'œuvre chaud.

Cronstades à la Dieppoise.

Relevés.

Filet aux Turbot sauce, hallandaise, sauce genevoise, champignons farcis,—sauce Madère.

Entrees.

Canetons à la financière.
Côtelettes d'agneau aux pois nouveaux,
Caisses de foie gras à la Talleyrand.
Mayonnaise de homards.

Froid à la romaine.

Rôts.

Poulardes truffées, sauce Perigord.
Pâté de foie gras.

Entremets.

Asperges en branches.
Haricots verts de primeur.
Crême Pompadour à la bouille.
Gelée ambroisie.

Dessert.

Fromage glacé.

There is, I think you will admit, nothing to be said against the above. It was supplied by Chevet, who seldom makes a mistake in such things.

At half-past 4, M. Thiers was one of the first to leave, as he had to catch the midnight train to Versailles.

BOMBAY.

CHIEF OF SANGLEE.—The Chief of Sanglee left Bombay for Poona on Wednesday last.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, KURRACHEE.—Mr. W. T. Cole, Collector of Customs, Kurrachee, has been allowed leave of absence for six months.

EXAMINATION IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.—Mr. G. Stokes of the Bombay Civil Service, has passed an examination in the Hindoostanee language.

ASSAULT.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday, one Alfred Bowring was fined by the Senior Magistrate in the sum of five rupees, for assaulting a man named Vittoo Balloo.

VEHAR LAKE.—The height of water in the Vehar Lake for the week ending Saturday last was 87 feet 5 tenths; on the corresponding date last year it was 47 feet 10 tenths.

BOMBAY BURIAL BOARD.—The Governor in Council has been placed to appoint Mr. W. Ramsay chairman of the Bombay Burial Board in connection with the Sewree Cemetery, Bombay, vice Mr. Arbuthnot, resigned.

ADEN.—The Aden correspondent of the *Bombay Summacher* states that although a large quantity of grain comes there from the surrounding villages, yet it is sold at a very exorbitant price.

DECCAN COLLEGE.—Mr. K. T. Best, M.A., head master of the Ahmedabad High School, has been appointed to act as Professor of English Literature in the Deccan College, during the absence of Mr. R. G. Oxenham on furlough.

THEFT OF A ORNAMENT.—Charles George, a native Christian, was convicted by Mr. Connon yesterday of stealing a gold ornament, the property of one Juggonnath Purshotam,' and was sentenced to three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

INQUEST.—A coroner's inquest was held on Wednesday at Khetwady concerning the death of a coolie. The jury, upon the evidence, returned a verdict that the man's death was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in a well.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.—Mr. W. Porteous, Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Surat, has been appointed Second Assistant Collector and Magistrate for the Punch Mahals, and Mr. E. G. Sharkey has been appointed to act for Mr. Porteous.

NEGLECTING TO JOIN A SHIP.—Robert Stewart Alison, a seaman of the ship Queen of Ceylon, was charged before Mr. Connon yesterday with neglecting, without reasonable cause, to join the ship. He was sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—A Goanese cook in the employ of Mr. McCulloch, by name Antone Francis, was sentenced by the Senior Magistrate yesterday to two months' rigorous imprisonment, for fraudulently applying in breach of trust ten rupees, belonging to his master.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, the 14th May, was 400, being 64 less than in the preceding week, 74 more than the total of the week ending 16th May 1871, and 48 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 245 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 6th May 1872, Rs. 2,59,89,910; add silver received during the week, Rs. 4,61,848; deduct new coin paid during the week, Rs. 14,82,334; total balance, Rs. 2,49,60,364. There are in addition 1,18,337 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

MESSRS. KITCHEN & SONS.—A fortnight ago an advertisement appeared in our columns, signed "Judah F. Kitchen," requesting all claims against the firm of Messrs. Kitchen & Sons, Roorkee, to be sent in for liquidation at once. We regret to be informed that the signature to the advertisement was a forgery, and hope that the efforts which are being made to discover the forger may be successful. The firm of Kitchen & Sons, instead of being in liquidation, is, we are informed, in a flourishing condition.

REFRACTORY SEAMEN.—William Olliver and John Armstrong, seamen of the British ship Celestial Empire, were yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing duty, and were each sentenced to four weeks' rigorous imprisonment.—Gilbert Blass and Thomas Fitzgerald, seamen of the same ship, were charged with continued wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship, and were each sentenced to a similar term of imprisonment.

A WOMAN FRIGHTENED AT THE POLICE POOR-BOX.—An old Hindoo woman charged a Goanese with assault at the Fort Police Court yesterday. She stated that the defendant threw a bottle against her by which her hand was severely cut. It appeared, however, from her evidence that she merely supposed that it was the defendant who threw the bottle at her, and as there was no other evidence to prove the identity of the defendant, he was discharged. But as the woman was old and poor, and could not go to work owing to her hand being cut, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, before whom the case was heard, ordered two rupees to be paid to her from the poor box. This was explained to the woman who, however, did not understand the benevolent intention of the magistrate and, in a state of fright and terror, exclaimed, "Oh don't shut me up in the *Dhurmachee Peity* (poor box) for God's sake; I will gladly go to the hospital." When the real nature of the order was again explained to her, she recovered her equanimity, and went away showering blessings upon the magistrate.

THE SUSPICIOUS DEATHS AT BARODA.—The *Rast Goftar* comments on the recent suspicious deaths at Baroda in much the same way as its native contemporaries have done. There seems, however, to be considerable force in the following remarks:—"These two deaths have taken place at a very short interval from each other. The interval was between Colonel Barr's leaving Baroda on leave for Bombay, and the acting Resident Colonel Law's reaching Baroda to assume charge of his duties. It is quite probable that if the deaths of the two persons had been intended, no more fitting opportunity could be found for carrying the intention into effect than the absence from the capital of Colonel Barr, who by his long experience knows all the ins and outs of intrigue and chicanery therein. But suspicion derives the greatest strength from this circumstance. In the absence of Colonel Barr, his assistant, Captain Hancock, having heard some ugly rumours of treachery, ordered that the bodies of the two men should not be disposed of until after due enquiry had been made into the cause of death. In spite of this order of Captain Hancock, the two corpses were removed with the utmost haste and disposed of. If foul play or treachery were not the cause of death, what necessity was there for preventing an enquiry by the indecent haste with which the bodies were disposed of? If there was nothing wrong, an enquiry would have been courted."

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE S.S. GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain T. Teasdale, sailed yesterday for the Malabar Coast with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Cochin—Mr. Lodd, and twenty-three deck passengers.

THE following passengers arrived at Madras on the 12th inst. per P. & O. S. N. Company's s.s. Sumatra:—

From Calcutta—Rev. Mr. Don, Mr. Campbell, Rev. Mr. Dall, Capt. Woolridge, Mr. Maitland, Mr. Green, Mrs. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas and child, Mr. Anderson, and Mr. Bensley.

For Galle—Mr. Colley.

For Malta—Lord and Lady Napier, and Hon. Mr Napier.

For Brindisi—Major Burne, Mr. Hey, Mr. Goodrich, Mr. Adlar, Mr. Reveth, and Mr. Brighton.

For Southampton—Dr. and Mrs. Payne, Mr. Wilson, Mrs. Cranston and child, Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Blechydon, Mrs. Den two infants and child, Capt. Grimes, Mrs. and Miss Chuckurbutty, three children and infant, Mr. Barry, Mr. Young, Mrs. Atkinson and child, Capt. Rogers, Mr. Atkinson, Mrs. Gilbert A. Barnett, Mr. Lindquist, and Mr. Connolly.

The Sumatra took the following passengers from Madras:—

For Southampton—Major G. V. Law and Mrs. Law, Miss Elliot, Mr. G. B. Elliot, Mrs. K. Cleary and infant, Mr. and Mrs. W. Barefoot, Conductor F. J. White, and Conductor F. Hudson.

For Brindisi—Mr. Thos. Stanes, and Capt. J. Ludderdale.

For Galle—Mr. J. Perzon.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		MAY.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	Ft. In.		H. M.	Ft. In.
6 43 m	1 1	Friday 17	0 53 m	1 7
7 14 a	3 2		0 38 a	2 2
8 1 m	2 0	Saturday 18	1 09 m	2 9
8 12 a	3 8		1 57 a	2 5
8 58 m	3 3	Sunday 19	2 39 m	4 1
8 50 a	4 3		2 51 a	3 1
9 42 m	4 9	Monday..... 20	3 16 m	5 5
9 30 a	4 11		3 38 a	5 8
10 23 m	5 0	Tuesday..... 21	3 52 m	6 10
10 8 a	5 0		4 20 a	6 10
11 5 m	5 0	Wednesday ... 22	4 29 m	6 10
10 44 a	5 5		5 2 a	4 1
11 58 m	7 5	Thursday 23	5 7 m	8 7
11 26 a	5 6		5 45 a	4 1

Moon-Full, 23rd, 5h, 38 m. a. m.

THE MEETING OF THE JUSTICES.

A MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for Bombay was called to be held at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall. It may be remembered that the meeting on Tuesday last was adjourned for want of a quorum, there being only twenty Justices present and no prospect of the deficiency of five more being made up. A similar difficulty presented itself yesterday, for by half-past 3 o'clock the total number did not muster more than twenty. There were scrio-comic whispers of an adjournment. By an unfortunate or unpardonable omission, "the Picture of the Justices waiting for a Quorum," the execution of which by an eminent artist was suggested the other day by the Municipal Commissioner, was not hung up in the room. Some of the Justices strained their eyes in all directions to find it, but being disappointed, amused themselves by looking at the living picture instead—the picture of themselves wistfully looking towards the door to see if more of their brother Justices were coming in! They were, however, soon recalled from this position by Captain Baker being called to the chair and opening the proceedings in the presence of the twenty. The number increased afterwards, and there was more than a quorum before the proceedings terminated. The Commissioner described the effect of the recent votes passed on the revised budget, and said that, taking the increases on the one hand and the decreases on the other, the net result was a deduction of Rs. 9,000. As far as the budget was concerned, however, he explained that a deficit of Rs. 83,700 had been created, which he asked the Justices to consider and to re-establish an equilibrium. The chairman suggested a way of getting over the difficulty by proposing the first resolution given below. The next question—which was the only other question in connection with the budget—was a petition from the inhabitants of Bandora with regard to the reclamation works going on there. After some discussion, it was resolved to stop the filling-in work and to carry the sweepings to Santa Cruz. At the request of the Controller, the Commissioner brought two other matters to the notice of the meeting, and resolutions were passed thereon. The Commissioner mentioned by the way that his report was already in the press, and he hoped it would be out before his departure from Bombay. The following resolutions were carried at the meeting:—

Proposed by Captain Baker, and seconded by Mr. J. H. E. Hart,—That the bricks and pipes intended for drainage works to the value of Rs. 1,60,000 be debited against the allotment of two and half lakhs provided for drainage works in the Budget for the year 1872.

Proposed by Captain Baker, and seconded by Mr. Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee,—That in lieu of the reclamation of the Bandora grazing ground the sweepings be carried to Santa Cruz if the land can be obtained on lease from Government.

Proposed by the Municipal Commissioner, seconded by Mr. Sleater,—That the Municipal Commissioner be authorised as hitherto to make reappropriations of funds within the same Budget heads without reference to the Bench.

Proposed by Dr. Blaney, and seconded by the Municipal Commissioner,—That an additional sum of Rs. 1,200 for the cost of printing the Budget and Municipal Commissioner's annual report and similar documents be sanctioned, and that all municipal printed publications be on foolscap size paper if possible.

The chairman said all proceedings of the budget meeting were now disposed of, and the budget meeting was, therefore, dissolved.

THE ATTEMPT TO CHEAT THE FIRM OF MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

AT the Fort Police Court on Wednesday, before John Connon, Esq., Senior Magistrate, Dewsee Jewraz end Nursee Lilladhur alias Lilladhur Dewsee, were again placed at the bar, and charged with cheating the firm of Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co.

Mr. Peile (Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile,) appeared on behalf of the prosecution; Mr. Chalk (Chalk and Turner) for the defence.

Hurruckchund Hunsraj said—I am a broker in freight and consignments, and reside in Bazaar Gate Street. I know the two prisoners. They are partners in trade. I was only once employed by them in a consignment of cotton through Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co., and that was in the month of February last. The first prisoner and my partner Hurrydas Govindjee went together to the office of Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co. Samples of cotton were taken by the first prisoner, who then gave his name as Lilladhur Dewsee, but his real name is Dewsee Jewraz. The first prisoner had two samples, namely, new Cutch and old Dholera. When we went to Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co.'s office, we saw Mr. Sorabjee Nowrosjee there. I and my partner Hurrydas introduced the first prisoner to Mr. Sorabjee as an intending consignor of cotton. The first prisoner asked Mr. Sorabjee, "What will you advance?" Mr. Sorabjee looked at the samples of cotton. Sorabjee asked the first prisoner, "Are you going to send the cotton by ship or steamer?" The prisoner replied, "I think of sending it by ship." At this time the name of any ship was not mentioned. The first prisoner said there were twenty-seven bales of old Dhollera and thirty bales of new Cutch. Sorabjee examined the samples produced by the first prisoner. It was agreed to advance £9-10 on old Dhollera and £10 on new Cutch. I arranged to go to the screw, and saw the cotton pressed, and then shipped. Sorabjee and the first prisoner agreed to this arrangement. The samples were lying there. This is all that happened on this occasion. The next day I went to the Scott Press at Sorabjee's direction. The first prisoner was at the Scott Press when I went there. The first prisoner showed me some unpressed bales. I did not count them; there were many bales lying there. I examined these bales; they contained old Dholleras and new Cutch as good as the samples which were taken to Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co.'s office by the first prisoner. I did not take any samples at that time. While the cotton was being weighed I took samples. The cotton was then pressed, in all 57 bales. I put the samples in two gunny bags; the samples were kept separate. The first prisoner was present when I took the samples. I took these samples to Sorabjee, and placed them before him. The bales had been pressed when I went to Sorabjee, and the bales were then at the Scott Press. These bales were pressed on a Saturday, and I went to see them again on Monday when I saw them lying in a row at the wharf belonging to the Scott Press, and did not see the bales there. I then went to the wharf and made enquiries there, and saw the prow containing the same baler. I am quite certain that the bales which were in this prow were the same which I had seen in the Scott Press on the previous Saturday. These bales had been first marked when I first saw them in the Scott Press, and then I had them marked The first prisoner had told me on Saturday that the bales were to be sent on board the Prince Patrick. I had been engaged by the first prisoner to obtain freight for the 57 bales of cotton, and I obtained the shipping order on Saturday for 57 bales in the name of Lilladhur Dewsee I gave the shipping order to the first prisoner. I asked the man in charge of the prow, and he gave me certain information, in consequence of which I suspected something wrong. I went to the Custom House and made enquiries, and thereon went on board the Prince Patrick. From the Prince Patrick I went on shore, and saw the first prisoner. I said to him, "Did you send the bales or not?" He replied, "The bales had been sent, but I do not know whether they have reached the ship or not, as I was required to attend the funeral of my relative." I then said, "If the bales have not been taken out of the prow and put on board the ship, we will go to-morrow." The first prisoner then said, "I will let you know if the prow has been unloaded." The next day I saw the first prisoner on the road, and he said that the prow had been unloaded and had returned. I suspected again, and went on board the Prince Patrick, and saw about ten or fifteen bales lying in the hold. A coolie got me some samples from these bales, and I took the samples to the office of Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co., and showed the samples to Mr. Sorabjee. The samples were left in the office. They were of very bad wool—in fact, they were droppings of the Spinning Mills. This cotton shown to me is part of these samples. These bales which were in the hold were marked. These bales were not the same which I saw in the prow. I do not know of my own knowledge where the prow with the 57 bales which were in it went to. After I had seen this bad cotton in the bales on board the Prince Patrick, I met the first prisoner, and told him to bring the receipt which he had got from the Prince Patrick to the office of Messrs. Ewart, Latham, and Co., and he would get the money. I was present when the first prisoner came to the office and produced the receipt, but he was not paid any advance. The first prisoner said, "I have not done anything wrong, but I suspect my bales contain bad stuff." He further said, "I will either be put to death, you had better protect me." The first prisoner had met me twice or four times, and asked me to protect him and get back the receipt. When the first prisoner came to me and said he was afraid the cotton was bad, I did not tell him the cotton was bad.

Mr. Chalk reserved the cross-examination of the witness.

The magistrate adjourned the further investigation of the case till Monday next, and remanded the prisoners to jail.

TRAVELLING TO THE DIAMOND FIELDS.—It seems, from a paragraph in the *Times of Natal*, that the passengers by the post cart to the Diamond Fields, in which Messrs. Holliday and Risley went, had rather adventuresome journey. In the Vet River the cart was swept down some distance by the current, and was only saved from further danger by the pluck and energy of Mr. Holliday. After getting out of the river, the disselboom broke, and the passengers, wet and weary, had to walk on to a Dutchman's house, where they slept that night, regaling their relaxed energies on the following delicious and reinvating provender—sour milk and peaches! Next day, on arriving at Modder River it was found to be impassable, and the luckless passengers had to camp up the cart all night. We should not think their sleep was soothing or their dreams pleasant. The following day they succeeded in crossing the river, and got to Bloemfontein, wherer we presume, they failed not to compensate the passives for the hardships and privations of their journey.—*Natal Mercury*.

THE STRANGERS' FRIEND SOCIETY.

IN the Durbar Room of the Town Hall on Wednesday last, a meeting of the supporters of the Strangers' Friend Society was held to receive the report and accounts for the year 1871; to consult as to the disposal of the funds available towards the erection of a new Strangers' Home; and to appoint a committee and officers. The Hon. J. A. Forbes was called to the chair. The attendance was very small.

Mr. Richard L. T. Key, the honorary secretary, read the report from which the following are extracts:—

Gentlemen,—I have now the honour to submit the following report of the Society for the year 1871 and must express my regret that I have not been able to do so at an earlier date. The claims upon the support of the "Home" have been gradually decreasing since the establishment of the Government Workhouse on the 19th April 1871 under the "Vagrancy Act," and the greatly increased steamer traffic with Europe via the Suez Canal has, no doubt, done much to relieve the Presidency of a large number of men, who would otherwise have been compelled to seek relief in Bombay. The average daily attendance and the average cost per man per mensem, during each month of the past year was as follows:—January, 110 4/5 men, Rs. 21-4-0½; February, 116½ men, Rs. 19-11-5; March, 91½ men, Rs. 23-1-11; April, 71 1/10 men, Rs. 24-12-0; May, 63 men, Rs. 27-5-9; June, 68 men, Rs. 26-3-4; July, 62 men, Rs. 27-8-7; August, 55½ men, Rs. 29-3-5; September, 53½ men, Rs. 23-12-7; October, 62½ men, Rs. 26-15-5; November, 57½ men, Rs. 27-13-9; December, 56 men, Rs. 31-4. From the above figures it will be seen that the decrease in the average daily attendance has amounted to nearly 50 per cent., but on the other hand, the expenses have relatively increased, for it will be easily understood that a large number of men can be fed at a less rate per man than a smaller number, while the proportion of rent per man becomes heavier as the inmates decrease in number. It will not be out of place for me to mention here that during the first four months of the present year, the applications for relief have still further diminished, and, it is satisfactory to be able to state, that on the 30th April there were only 15 inmates in the "Home." On the 1st April the Society's "Home" was removed from Colaba to Mazagon, the Committee having been fortunate in securing a large commodious, cool, and well ventilated bungalow opposite to the Hope Hall Hotel at the moderate rent of two hundred rupees per mensem. The bungalow has the additional advantage of being situated in a spacious compound so that the men can obtain fresh air and exercise without being compelled to seek it in the streets and bazaars. The change effects a saving in rent of Rupees 125 per mensem, an important gain to the Society while the additional advantage of a large compound was a further inducement to the Committee to secure the present bungalow. Moreover, the condition of the drains in the neighbourhood of the late "Home" at Colaba was not as satisfactory as could have been desired, and was no doubt more or less prejudicial to the health of the inmates. I would now beg to ask your attention to a few details in connection with the working of the "Home" during the past year which has been excellently managed by the Superintendent Mr. McCarthy. The average daily attendance throughout the year was 72½ and the general average cost per man, per mensem, Rs. 26-1-1 including food, house rent, wages, and all other incidental expences, the item of food alone averaging Rs. 14-8-9 in part liquidation of which the sum of Rs. 4,318-10-6 was realised from Boarders and Pensioners in the "Home" during the year. 80 men were discharged and re-admitted. 565 men were finally discharged, leaving 56 inmates resident in the "Home" on the 1st January 1872. 112 of the number discharged obtained passages to England and other parts of Europe. 65 obtained employment on the G. I. P. Railway; 9 on the B. B. and C. I. Railway; 13 on board H. M.'s ships; 7 in the harbour ships; 3 at Hog Island; 1 at Poona; 31 in or near Bombay; 5 P. and O. Company; 1 in the Custom House; 1 in the Accountant General Dept.; 1 as Sued Master Byculla Schools; 50 were admitted to the European General Hospital; 47 left for up country to seek employment; 38 were expelled for repeated intoxication; 56 left without notice; 32 for private lodgings; 15 for Madras; 4 for "Sailors Home"; 2 were imprisoned for theft; 23 disc

INDIAN ITEMS.

During the month of March last the death-rate in the N. W. Provinces was 1·27 per thousand, or a total of 37,700 deaths in a population of 29,608,745. There were 1,831 deaths from cholera, 1,740 from small-pox, 23,699 from fever, and 132 from snake-bites and wild animals.

Collections from the Neilgherry Hills.—The Government have sanctioned a further sum of 1,000 rupees to be placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills for the collection of objects found in cairns and cromlechs, and of dresses, weapons, implements, &c., of the Neilgherry Hill tribes, and for photographs of sculpture and objects of archæological interest in that district.—*Madras Athenæum.*

The Madras Pier.—We learn that the Master Attendant had addressed the Government on the subject of repairing the gap which has been caused in the pier, and has requested that a Committee might be appointed to report as to what measures should be adopted to prevent the recurrence of such damage as has been occasioned.—*Madras Times*, May 14.

The Weather at Madras.—The heat within doors is almost intolerable, but outside it is intense. Yesterday evening half a dozen of the soldiers of H.M.'s 2-21st Fusiliers who were the guard of honour at the pier on the occasion of the departure of Lord and Lady Napier, fainted away owing to the heat. Fortunately the Marine Dispensary was close at hand, and they were carried there, and being promptly attended to by Dr. Keess, the Port and Marine Surgeon, and Mr. Meneaud, the Marine Apothecary, they soon came round, and were then sent on to the fort.—*Ibid.*

Vizianagram Races.—We have received the prospectus of the Vizianagram Races for this year, which are to come off on the 5th, 7th, 9th, and 12th of November. As usual the greater proportion of the prizes is given by the Maharaja, but the young Raja, A. V. Nursing Row, Esq., the Maharaja of Jeypore, and the Civilians and Police Force, also give handsome prizes.—*Englishman*, May 14.

P. W. Department, Calcutta.—The Head-Quarters of the Western Circle of Superintendency in the Public Works Department, General Branch, will, we understand, be at once removed from Burdwan to the Presidency, and Mr. O. G Crommelin, C.E., Superintending Engineer of the Western Circle, late of Bhaugulpore, as notified in the *Calcutta Government Gazette* of a late issue, will hold his office at the Writers' Buildings. Burdwan had for a length of years been the Head. Quarters of P. W. Superintending Engineers.—*Ibid.*

The Calcutta Police Report.—Whether it arises from the absence of any attempt to compare the results recorded with those of former years, an omission which the writer explains by the novelty of the classification adopted; or whether from the embarrassment produced in the mind of the writer by the instructions of the Lieutenant-Governor, which he has after all contrived to disregard, or from what other cause we are unable to say, but certainly we never saw a police report which conveyed so little valuable information as that for Calcutta and its suburbs during the past year, now lying before us.—*Ibid.*

A Locomotive Engine with Train, thrown off the Line.—On Saturday night, about 12 o'clock, an up goods train engine, which left Howrah Railway station an hour before the up mail-train, was thrown off the rails at Hooghly station while approaching the points, and besides the damage done to the engine and line, together with the delay of the mail-train passing that station for a considerable time, with the consequent inconvenience to the passengers, of late arrival, &c., no further injury was sustained. The cause of this accident originated apparently from the fact that the switches at the points were unfastened as they ought not to have been; and as was discovered to be the case by the European fireman and driver, who found the bolt that should have been used for locking the points lying between the rail and switches. Owing to this accident the up line was impassable till late on the afternoon on Sunday.—*Ibid.*

Country-grown Tobacco.—Mr. Broughton, Government Quinologist, has sent to Government some results obtained with specimens of tobacco grown in this country and sent by Mr. Longley, Collector of Salem. After analysing them, Mr. Broughton, says that the Manilla tobacco possessed the usual Indian defect of containing but little organic salts of potash, and on this account it is very inferior. The other specimens were free from this defect, but they contained very little nicotine, as compared with foreign tobacco. The tobacco appeared to be well cured, but it is thought that it was grown at the wrong season of the year, and perhaps a second experiment will show better results. Mr. Broughton examined tobacco from other places, but the results were not satisfactory.—*Madras Times.*

A Man accused of having Hanged his Wife.—At the Sessions held at Madura, a man named Alagappan was put upon his trial on the charge of having murdered one of his wives by hanging her from a beam in his house. The evidence adduced showed that the prisoner had two wives, and that the deceased, who was the elder of the two, was by no means his favourite. It further appeared that on the day preceding that on which deceased met her death, there had been a quarrel between her and the prisoner. Medical evidence, however, was forthcoming which was in favour of the probabilities of the woman having committed suicide; and it was evident that her death had not been in any way caused as was set up by the prosecution by the blow which she had received in the quarrel which had taken place with the prisoner. Further, the latter was the person who reported to the police the death of his wife, and this the very first thing in the morning. Looking to all the circumstances of the case, the assessors found that the prisoner was not guilty, and the Sessions Judge concurring in this verdict directed his discharge.—*Ibid.*

Mr. C. D. Maclean.—We are very much afraid that Mr. C. D. Maclean, of the Madras Civil Service, and till recently the conductor of the local Philharmonic Society, is lost to Madras. He has been appointed musical director and organist at Eton College—an appointment which will offer many more attractions to a musician like Dr. Maclean than anything in the junior ranks of the Civil Service. We understand that the appointment at Eton College is, pecuniarily, a very good one, and we are glad for Dr. Maclean's sake that it is. There can be little doubt that he will do ample justice to it. Much more attention, it is said, will in future be paid to the study of music in the College than has hitherto been the case; and the late conductor of the Philharmonic has a great field before him in bringing up the young musical generation in the way they should go.—*Madras Mail.*

East Indian Railway Traffic.—*Main Line.*—Earnings week ending 4 h May 1872, £45,658-0-9. Corresponding week last year, £46,216-6-11. Decrease, £558-6-2. From 1st January 1872 to 4th May 1872, £937,672-17-1. From 1st January 1871 to 6th May 1871, £910,767-9-11. Increase, £26,905-7-2. Miles open week ending 4th May 1872, 1,281. Corresponding week last year, 1,279½. Increase, 1½. Per mile open week ending 4th May 1872, £35-12-10. Corresponding week last year, £36-2-5. Decrease, £0-9-7. *Jubbulpore Line.*—Earnings week ending 4th May 1872, £3,092-17-5. Corresponding week last year, £2,832 7-4. Increase, £860-10-1. From 1st January 1872 to 4th May 1872, £60,974-0-4. From 1st January 1871 to 6th May 1871, £55,608-6-8. Increase, £5,365-13-8. Miles open week ending 4th May 1872, 223½. Corresponding week last year, 223. Increase, ½. Per mile open week ending 4th May 1872, £16-10-1. Corresponding week last year, £12-14-0. Increase, £3-16-1.

An Instance of Police Sagacity.—That dogs and jackals, attracted by the smell of food within, will scratch their way through the kutcha wall of a dwelling-house in order to obtain it, is a fact in natural history well known to every village policeman. Without it how could he account for the burglaries that are born of a heated fancy, the thief is not caught? Indeed, without this, and one or two kindred faiths, we doubt whether the police could exist, and it is therefore pleasant to us to record any instance in which an obstructive magistrate is worsted in his endeavour to throw discredit on the dog or jackal explanation of the hole-in-the-wall mystery. Such an instance we have lately heard of—an instance that says much for police sagacity. It being doubted whether a hole in the wall of a bunnesh's house was made by a dog, the officer in charge of the thannah explained that he had also been doubtful at first, and had therefore procured a small boy, whom he instructed to get into the hole in question. The small boy got in and stuck there, whereupon he was by main force pulled through to the other side, and it was discovered that all the skin had been pulled off his back. From this argued the officer in charge of the thannah, that no burglar would care to undergo so much pain, and therefore that no burglary had been committed! The obstructive magistrate was silenced and probably every one was convinced of the force of the argument—even the boy.—*Pioneer.*

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Sure Relief.—The weak and enervated suffer severely from nervous affections when storms or electric disturbances agitate the atmosphere. Neuralgia, gouty pangs, and flying pains, very disagreeable to a delicate system, may be readily removed by rubbing this Ointment upon the affected part after it has been fomented with warm water. The Pills, taken occasionally in the doses prescribed by the instructions, keep the digestion in order, excite a free flow of healthy bile, and replenish the impoverished blood with the more rich constituents which result from thorough assimilated food—in the absence of which, the strongest must inevitably soon sink into feebleness, and the delicate find it difficult to maintain existence. Holloway's Ointment and Pills are infallible remedies.

STEEL versus IRON RAILS.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

At a time, when the network of railways is being extended to all the most fertile provinces in India—when the presidency towns are being connected with places in the interior, which once only boasted of the most primitive means of conveyance—when extensive railway systems are being constructed by the State—a discussion on the comparative economy of steel and iron rails may not be devoid of interest. We propose in the following articles to consider, first, the advantages and disadvantages in the use of each of these materials, and, secondly, to compare their cost. The advantages that iron rails possess over steel ones may be briefly enumerated as follows:—First, economy in first cost. Iron rails can now be delivered in Calcutta, after paying freight, landing, &c., for Rs. 86 per ton. The "life" of such rails may be assumed at eight years, and this seems to be a fair assumption for the average traffic which may be expected to be carried over them. The price of steel rails, after paying all expenses, is Rs. 146, being a difference of Rs. 60 per ton in favour of iron. The average duration of steel rails may be taken at six times that of iron, or 48 years, it being understood, that, when we estimate the lives of rails of two different materials, the traffic carried over them during an equal time remains constant.

The second advantage possessed by iron over steel, is that the driving wheels have a greater "grip" on the rails, the wheels having a greater tendency to slip on steel rails than on iron ones. This disadvantage is more than counterbalanced by the great decrease on the friction between the wheels of all the waggons composing the train and the steel rails, the consequence being that a smaller tractive force is required to keep the train in motion, and, therefore, a smaller expenditure in fuel.

The decrease in the friction above referred to has been estimated at one-fourth of the friction between the tyres and iron rails.

The third advantage of iron over steel, and which arises from the first above mentioned, may be stated as follows:—The advantages derived from the use of steel are not realised until after the lapse of a period equal to the life of a new iron rail; and it consequently seems inequitable to tax the current revenue with the whole cost of the improvement. But by appropriating to capital a portion of the extra expenditure, the future revenue will be reduced by the cost of maintenance, which revenue would bear a share of the expense represented by the interest on the amount charged to capital.

The advantages of steel over iron are so numerous, that we propose, but briefly, to consider them. First, the life of a steel rail being six times as long as that of an iron one, there will be less frequent interruption to the traffic in changing them, decreased risk of accident when being changed, less injury to the permanent-way timber, due to the less frequent renewals, a greater economy in the end, especially where, as in India, the freight forms so large an item in the cost of permanent-way; the extra first cost will be counterbalanced in a very short time, as will be shown hereafter when we come to the question of economy in both. A simple calculation will, however, make this more clear. A line of rails laid down in the vicinity of Delhi, which may be considerd the central station on the East Indian Railway line at which all the Rajpootana State Railway material will be delivered hereafter, will cost per ton about Rs. 42-8 for freight alone; and as this will have to be paid eight times for iron for once of steel, it will be seen that the freight is two-sevenths, the price of steel alone at first, and amounts to one and three-sevenths its price in 48 years. To this must be added seven rupees and eight annas for relaying each time; thus the cost for renewal alone, during the same period, will be Rs. 52-8 per ton more for iron than steel. The comparison would be still more unfavourable for iron, if Lahore, the central station for the Northern Punjab State Railway, were taken instead of Delhi, the difference in freight being about Rs. 6-6 per ton. Secondly, as the compressive and tensile strain of steel is somewhat more than double that of the ordinary quality of wrought-iron, a saving in weight might be effected by reducing the section. A road of greater strength and stability may be laid in steel of 60lbs. to the yard than is iron of 80lbs. Thirdly, there is more liability, unless very great care is exercised in the selection, that inferior iron rails may be laid down, and the risk to passengers in consequence greater. It is well known that one rail out of every ten manufactured, when submitted to a careful test, is found to be bad, whereas one in every thousand steel rails has barely anything worthy the name of a flaw. The cry for cheap rails has produced in the market a quality of rails which the *engineer* has truly described as villanous. On the other hand, it is a characteristic of the Bessemer process of making steel rails, that it is as easy and as cheap to produce a good rail as a bad one; therefore, there is neither motive nor necessity for debasing the product, as is constantly done in the manufacture of iron rails. Bessemer steel rails are all made from a first-class pig iron, practically free from phosphorus and sulphur; and it is only first-class pig iron that can be used, otherwise we might expect to have inferior steel rails. The difference in price of steel rails is not due to a difference in quality, but simply to the facility the one manufacturer has over another in conveying the pig iron to his manufactory. If rails be made from the same quality of pig iron, the one the iron the other steel, the latter product is more homogeneous, and consequently the risk of breaking is less. Fourthly the steel-laid line—properly laid—offers less resistance to traction, and, therefore, secures greater economy in locomotive expenses than an iron line, and may in this way much more than compensate for its somewhat greater first cost. There are no experiments, however, to show what the saving in the wear of locomotives is. At high speeds the resistance offered to traction is less, and the motion is much smoother. No engine-driver or observing passenger on the North-Western Railway cannot but tell when he is on steel and when off. The great excess of mechanical work represented in the destruction of six iron rails to one of steel, must be attended with its corresponding waste of work in the destruction of tyres and consequent increase of tractive resistance. Experiments conducted by Mr. Berkeley, with driving wheels loaded with from 5½ to 7 tons, show that the deflection of iron rails between bearings 3 feet apart is one-eighth of an inch, or expressing it in other words, the engine falls through this height in passing over this distance. The effect of these deflections repeated too, at such almost inconceivably short intervals, is to very greatly increase the resistance to traction; and this is the penalty which we pay for yielding rails. It has been computed from well-established experiments, that this resistance amount to on a fair average line, at a speed of 40 miles an hour, to more than twice what it is at ten miles an hour.

We now arrive at the consideration of the second division of the subject, viz., the comparative economy of steel and iron rails. We will as before assume that the line is constructed in the immediate vicinity of Delhi. It is obvious that, if it were constructed at some distance from it, the cost would increase in proportion, and this would affect a line composed of iron rails more than steel, as in the former case the freight would have to be paid oftener. In the first case, we shall assume that the railway company would place out the extra money required at first for purchasing steel rails at simple interest. It has been usual for the opponents to the adoption of steel to calculate this sum at compound interest, as in that case it shows more unfavourably for steel; but it must be obvious that as railway companies are not in the habit of investing money at compound interest, that it is inapplicable and unfair in this case. However, to take the worst case for steel, we shall calculate the difference at compound interest. First at simple interest:—

Iron Rails.

Cost at Calcutta per ton	Rs. 86	0 9
Freight to Delhi	42	8 0
Laying	7	8 0
Total Rs.	136	0 0

Life of iron rails assumed at eight years; value of old rails Rs. 43 per ton, and therefore net value of renewals Rs. 95·8:—

Cost of renewing iron rails during life of one ton of steel rails, or, in other words, price of six tons of iron rails	Rs.	816
Deduct value of old rails at half original price in Calcutta		258
Net expenditure on line in 48 years per ton		558

Steel Rails.

Cost in Calcutta	Rs.	146
Freight and laying		50
Total Rs.		196
Deduct value of old rails	Rs.	73
Net cost of line in 48 years per ton		123

Difference in favour of steel Rs. 291 per ton, or per mile of railway for the meter gauge Rs 16,462. These figures show the great advantages in adopting steel in preference to iron rails; and it must be remembered that no interest is being charged to the iron for money spent in renewal of permanent-way, while it is being charged on the increased original outlay on steel; and while it is true that in the case of renewal of the iron rails such sums would ordinarily be expended from current revenue, or from a sinking fund, still such sums could have been placed out at interest, and not therefore to be excluded the comparison. If this interest were added, it is obvious that the difference between steel and iron would be still more disproportionate, and vastly in favour of steel. We have, however, neglected taking this interest into consideration, as it had been neglected in all such comparisons in England. Secondly, taking compound interest on the outlay into consideration and on the same date we have, first, for iron rails—

	Rs.	As.
Amount at end of 8 years	214	15
Net cost of renewal	95	8
Principal for 9th year	310	7
Amount at end of 16th year	458	8
Net cost of renewal	95	8
Principal for 17th year	554	0
Amount at end of 24th year	818	9
Net cost of renewal	95	8
Principal for 25th year	914	1
Amount at end of 32nd year	1,350	8
Net cost of renewal	95	8
Principal for 33rd year	1,446	0
Amount at end of 40th year	2,136	5
Net cost of renewal	95	8
Principal for 41st year	2,231	13
Amount at end of 48 years	3,297	9
Deduct value of old rails	43	0
Total Rs.	3,254	9

Second, for steel, assuming the same date:—

Amount at end of 48 years Rs.	335	4 0

Making a difference of Rs. 2,919-5 per ton in favour of steel—a result which is scarcely credible. We will endeavour to show in the following calculations, that supposing the life of a steel rail to be only twice that of an iron one, that it is more economical to employ the former—

	Rs.
Iron—original cost of iron permanent-way	136
At end of 12 years	272
Deduct value of old rails	86
Net cost of line per ton in 12 years	186
Original cost of steel permanent-way	196
Deduct value of old rails at half price	73
Net cost of line	123
Add interest on increased outlay	48
Total cost of line per ton	171

Being a difference in favour of steel of Rs. 15 per ton, or Rs. 849 per mile for the meter gauge, with rails of, say, 36lbs. to the yard. The steel rails will scarcely be worse during twelve years, so that consistently the whole value should have been deducted from the above. The foregoing calculation leads us to the conclusion, that the original increased outlay on steel is amply covered in twelve years, and that after that period there will be a saving equal to the amount which would have been expended in renewing the iron permanent-way, together with interest thereon. We have then simply, in a financial point of view, conclusive arguments for the adoption of steel as the permanent-way material. We have not taken into consideration in the above calculations the cost of re-sleepering the line, as there would be as great expense in the one case as in the other. There would be, as we have shown above, at the expiry of the twelfth year, a period of comparative rest disturbed only by the renewal of sleepers.

FRENCH POLITICAL PROPHECIES.

(From "The Times" Special Correspondent.)

PARIS, April 15.

Among the various parties into which the country is politically divided the two extremes are distinguished by being under the influence of moral rather than political considerations, and no description of them would be complete which did not more or less analyze the nature of these forces. The social and philosophical theories of the International are now too well understood to require elucidation; the Ultramontane tendencies of the Legitimists are familiar to us all; but what is not yet generally known is the influence which upwards of a hundred Prophecies, proceeding from all sorts of sources, lay and clerical, exercise upon the opinions and lives of hundreds of thousands of excellent men and women all through the country, and the profound belief which the female section of the Legitimist party especially have in their absolute fulfilment. All these predictions culminate in one consummation—the restoration of the Bourbons, the complete triumph and preponderance of the Papacy throughout the world, and the overthrow alike of Democracy and heresy. There is in them all a certain similarity in respect to the course of events through which the country is to pass before it emerges into this blessed condition, and there is a universal chorus of prediction that the "great city" must first be levelled with the dust, and not one stone left upon another, whereupon a new and purer one is to rise to take its place. The greater part of these Prophecies were collected in 1830 on the occasion of the overthrow of the Bourbon branch and the accession to power of Louis Philippe; and it is difficult to verify their authenticity, as we are dependent on the interested compilers for presenting us with fulfilments which are certainly remarkable if they were really predicted before the events occurred, and with explanations of the allusions to the present which may never have entered into the heads of the prophets. My object is not, however, so much to discuss the merits of the Prophecies as to call attention to the living interest which they excite in the minds of a very large class of the population, and which is important because it adds an element of strength to the Legitimists which nothing but blind and unquestioning faith can impart. "*Le Grand Pape et le Grand Roi*, or Historical Traditions, and the Last Word about the Prophecies"—this is the name of one of these books, which is edited under the sanction of the church, and contains, not the Prophecies themselves in full, but reflections and *etudes raisonnées* by sundry priests and abbés upon them. "*Le Nouveau Liber Mirabilis, ou toutes les Prophéties Authentiques sur les Temps Présents*," is another, containing fragments of over a hundred Prophecies. The unsatisfactory feature in these compilations is that they never give the original Prophecy in full, but only those extracts which can be twisted into fulfilled predictions, or which, either accidentally or otherwise, seem to have a marked bearing upon current events. How much may be garbled or invented by the compilers we have no means of knowing, but the credulous public which buys them does not trouble itself about narrowly investigating their authenticity. The fact that they are for the most part edited and revised by priests is sufficient warrant for accepting absolutely and without question the Prophecy with its explanation, and the enormous sale these works have among the most highly educated classes in the country—for it is chiefly with the Legitimist aristocracy that they find their market—is a sign of the times which presents a curious and striking contrast to the negation of every form of belief, not merely in religious but in social institutions, which characterizes the Communist and International extreme. So directly do these prophecies influence the conduct of those who believe them that I know families in the country who refuse to come to Paris because it is prophesied that when destruction overtakes this city it will be so swift that escape for those who are in it will be impossible. I was talking to a lady yesterday who actually will not furnish an apartment for the same reason, and who told me that she never went to bed without the dread of the catastrophe happening in the night, and is now only remaining here, much against her will, and in no small perturbation of body and soul, because family reasons compel her. These Prophecies are her constant reading; she can repeat long passages of the quaint old French, with its enigmatical phrases and incomprehensible allusions. Nor is it women only who are sensible of the fascination which this strange study seems to exercise over the imagination. I have frequently talked to intelligent men of the extreme party who all spoke with a certain respect and reverence for these predictions. The two which seem to possess the most value in their eyes are those of the Nun of Blois and the Hermit of Orval. The Nun of Blois prophesied towards the end of the last century. She predicted the fall of the First Napoleon, the return of the Bourbons, the Hundred Days, the death of the Duc de Berry, the unexpected birth of Henri V., the Revolution of 1830, and that of 1848. It is in a pamphlet by the Abbé Richardeau that these events are made to correspond with the predictions. There is, however, always the confusion in time which makes it impossible to feel any chronological satisfaction in working it all out. But it is when one gets to the present that the interpretations require to be strained, and the credulity of the inquirer stimulated against the disappointments that are constantly arising. For instance, the Nun of Blois predicts in vague terms the war. Three couriers are to arrive; one is to say all goes badly; the next is to say all is lost; and the third that all is saved. The excitement of hundreds of thousands who had this Prophecy at their finger-ends may be imagined when the first telegram from the Emperor came from Metz.—"*Tout peut se rétablir*," but acknowledging the defeat; how this excitement culminated when the second arrived with the news from Sedan, and the miracle was imminent which was to restore all; but the third has never yet made his appearance. Again, the whole body of believers were thrown into an ecstasy of excitement when the report came in September, 1870, of the celebrated coffin, covered with a gold-embroidered pall, which was supposed to contain the body of the German Emperor and of Bismarck, for the Nun of Blois had prophesied that a mighty man should die and his death be kept secret for three days; but all this came to nothing, and the prediction that Blois itself was to escape unharmed and untouched by the enemy turned out absolutely erroneous, for it was both fired upon and occupied by them.

The Prophecy of the Hermit of Orval seems to possess even more weight with believers, but it is, if possible, more obscure. The Prophecy claims to have been delivered in 1542; the copy is dated 1793. Late events are thus alluded to:—

"Hurlez, fils de Brutus, appelez sur vous les botés quivont vous dévorer. Dieu grand, quel bruit d'armes!"

This is the Revolution of 1848.

"Non'y a pas encore un nombre plein de lunes, et voici venir maints guerroyers."

The annotator, a good deal puzzled here, says in a note,—"The reign of Napoleon is only indicated by its duration; the number '*plein de lunes*' indicates the lunary cycle of 19 years. The fall of Napoleon, the foreign war, the Communist insurrection, all is condensed here in a few words." It cannot be denied that the meagreness of this part of the Prophecy is very unsatisfactory, but it becomes more precise later.

"Malheur à toi, grande ville! Voici des Rois armés par le Seigneur."

"Who are these King?" asks the annotator. "Doubtless they are the Princes who came in the train of the King of Prussia."

"Mais déjà le feu l'a égalés à la terre; pourtant les justes ne périront pas; Dieu les a écouté. La place du crime est purgée par le feu; le grand ruisseau (Seine) a conduite, toutes rouges de sang, ses eaux à la mer, et la Gaule vue comme délabrée va se rejeindre. Dieu aime la paix. Venez, jeune Prince! Quittez l'île de la captivité! Oyez joignez le lion et la fleur blanche! Venez!"

This is the pet passage. It is needless to say that the young Prince is the Comte de Chambord, and that when he quitted the island of his captivity and came to Chambord some months ago he threw consternation into the ranks of his followers because that was not the way in which according to this Prophecy he should have entered France. Moreover, he is now no longer young, nor does one see how he is to join the Fleur-de-Lis with the Lion of Belgium, which is the lion indicated. After this the Hermit goes on to predict the extinction of heresies, the conversion of the Emperor of Russia, the King of England, and a German Prince to Catholicism, to be followed by the conversion of England and Scotland, and the birth of Antichrist, by the marriage of a Jew with a Mahomedan. All this is devoutly believed by a very large fraction of the party who look confidently forward to the "*Grand Pape*" and the "*Grand Roi*," and, although to our ears it may seem trivial and absurd, I should not be giving a picture of France as it is unless I called attention to this peculiar phase of the moral and religious condition of an important and influential part of the population. In the Prophecies of our old friend Nostradamus there are really some very curious things if we accept the key which his interpreters put into our hands. Thus he says of the annexation of Alsace:—

"Des lieux plus bas du pays de Lorraine
"Seront aux basses Allemagnes unis."

Of Sedan:

"Grand meurtre humain prise du grand Nevet"

—the name by which Napoleon III. is always designated. Any one who takes the trouble to calculate which year Saturn will be found on the 13th of February in the constellation of the Lion will know the year wherein Victor Emmanuel will be assassinated. There is one prophecy which I observe even those who are not Legitimists listen to with a pleasurable satisfaction even though they may be strong Republicans or Democrats; it is one by an Italian nun, which prophesies that the late Emperor will return to Paris and be hung in front of the Tuileries. Meantime, there is a dead lull in the fulfilment of everything. All went on as flourishingly as the most gloomy prophets could desire until May of last year, when, instead of Paris being wiped out of existence, as it should have been, it has sprung like a phœnix from a comparatively limited area of ashes, and the only consolation of the believers is that they were very nearly right last time, which makes them feel sure they will be quite right the next. Judged by the light of ordinary observation, the miracle by which the young Prince is to be restored was never more impossible than now; but as it would not be a miracle unless it were impossible, that may be an argument in favour of those sanguine Monarchists who see an immediate prospect of the Fleur-de-Lis in conjunction with the Belgian Lion waving triumphantly, not merely over France, but, under the protecting ægis of the Pope, over all Catholic Europe.

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH,

of April 27.

A "counter-case."—Shop-lifting.

from our domestic pet idiot.

What is the difference between a sofa and its fair occupants?—About the difference between an ottoman and a knot-o'-women!

taken short.

Professor Max-Muller has announced a lecture on "Darwin's View of Language." Punch will condense it for him:—"A more monkey-trick!"

a fragment.

Fashionable High Church Lady—"Heigo! I really believe—er—that if we trast-d in miracles—er—we should have more of them!" [Scarborough, Dec., 1871.

I for U.

Mr. Bancroft Davis, the American Commissioner at Geneva, being lately asked his opinion of what would come of the Alabama hitch, replied, in the words—if not quite the letters—of Terence—"Davis sum, non Œdipus."

successful calumny.

Small Mite (suddenly, and without provocation, alluding to her elder Sister)—"I know what Lizzie's thinking about, Grandma! She's thinking of cake! She's always thinking of cake!!" [Cake is produced, and small mite has her share.

one of the "sympathizers."

Jeames—"I'm afraid, me lady, I'll require to leave you."

Lady—"Why?"

James—"Well, me lady, I can't agree with master's sucksams against that poor persecuted Sir R ger."

"the oracle of the bottle."—Rabelais.

Gu-st—"Shtrikesh ms—in theshe Al'bam' n'go-h-ationsh, 'tacticsh 'Gov'ment 'been anything but jucdiousht!"

Host—"Jucidiousht! S-s-s—(immensely tickled)—tha'sh uncom'ly good! My dear boy, you meant to shay 'dujishiousht,' I sh'poshe!—Letsh join the ladiesh!!"

odd-handed justice.

First Ruffian—"Wot was I hup for, and wot 'ave I got? Well I floor'd a woman and took 'er watch, and I've got two years and a doggin." Second Ruffian—"Ha! —I flung a woman out o' the top floor winder; an' I've only got three months!" First Ruffian—"Ah, but then she was yer wife!!"

"a worm will turn."

Miss Cramfie (Governess at the Squires, who plays the organ at Church, and coaches up the Choir)—"Mr. Jorkins, you always take up that 'lead' in the anthem so dreadfully flat!"

Mr. Jorkins (with a modesty rare in a Tenor)—"Well we dew, miss; but—you see Mr. Mang'es and me ain' Sims Reeves, miss!"

"peculiar people."

People who like the bagpipes.
People who dislike oysters.
People who at this period of our commercial prosperity, when writing-paper costs next to nothing, cross their letters.
People who say leesure, interest'ing, inhospit'able, and applickable.
People who have no poor relations.
People who dye their hair.
People who always know where the wind is.
People who like getting up early in the morning.
People who have more money than they know what to do with.
People who possess a stock of old port.
People who have never been abroad.
People who give donations to street-beggars and organ-grinders.
People who send conscience-money to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.
People who take long walks before breakfast.
People who spend an income on flowers for the button-hole.
People who light and leave off fires on fixed days.
People who like paying Income-tax.
People who go to hot, uncomfortable theatres, full of fees.
People who buy early and costly asparagus—nine inches of white stalk to one of green head.
People who have no sense of humour.
People who give large parties in small rooms.
People who lavish their money on the heathen abroad and leave the heathens at home to take care of themselves.
People who have the ice broken, to enable them to bathe in the Serpentine in winter.
People who look forward to a time when there will be no Income-tax.
People who keep all their all old letters,
People without prejudices, weaknesses, antipathies, hobbies, crotchets, or favourite theories.
Critics who are satisfied with the hanging of the Royal Academy.
People who have nothing the matter with their digestion, and can eat anything.
People who take snuff.
People who hold their tongues.
People who go on sending contributions to *Punch*.

FOR CLEANING PLATE
USE
GODDARD'S PLATE POWDER.
(NON-MERCURIAL.)
This Powder has obtained a reputation throughout the United Kingdom and the Colonies altogether unequalled by any article ever introduced for Cleaning Plate.
See the recommendations of more than 500 Leading Firms which accompany each box. Sold by Chemists, Ironmongers, &c., and by
THE INVENTOR,
J. GODDARD, Leicester.
Agents for Bombay—Messrs. Treacher & Co.

J. W. BENSON,
Watch and Clock Maker to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES
PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, DUBLIN, & PARIS.
Steam Factory for Clocks and Watches,
LUDGATE HILL & OLD BOND St., LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1749.

Merchants, Shippers, & Wholesale Buyers,
Are specially invited to obtain from the Manufactory the ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of WATCHES, CLOCKS, CHAINS, JEWELLERY, &c., before sending their Orders elsewhere, as not only are the discounts liberal, but a selection can be made from the largest stock in the world.
Orders can be sent direct to the Manufactory (Ludgate Hill), or through Merchants or Shippers in England.
WATCHES—To suit all climates, all countries, all tastes, and the occupations of every one, 200,000 have already been sold, and are in all parts of the world, at prices from 2 to 200 Guineas.
WATCHES—Chronometers, Chronographs, Keyless, Repeaters, Levers, Horizontals, for Ladies and Gentlemen.
CLOCKS—For Dining and Drawing Rooms, Carriages, Churches, Hall or Shop, Perpetual Calendars, Wind Dials, &c.
JEWELLERY—Specialities in Monograms, Diamonds, Crystals, and Fine Gold, for Bridal and other Presents.
SILVER AND ELECTRO PLATE—For Presentation, Racing, Dishes à la Russe, or Tea Tables, &c., &c.
Watches sent safely by Post to all parts of the world.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited)
Current Deposit Accounts.
Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.
Fixed Deposits.
The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows:—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "
Exchange.
The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.
By order of the Directors,
Wm. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.
Bombay, 29th September 1871.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
Bank of England. | London Joint Stock Bank.
MONEY REMITTED
At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the Australian Colonies.
If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.
INTEREST.
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON FIXED DEPOSITS.
When fixed for 12 months.....5 per per annum.
All Letters should be addressed, and Hundies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE:
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000
LONDON BANKERS:
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed at two per cent. on daily balances.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST at three per cent. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.
INTEREST at four per cent., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.
LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.
All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."
HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

NOTICE.—TO LET, an UPPER-STORIED AIRY HOUSE, No. 75, Malabar Hill.—Apply to Mr. ANUNDRAO BHASKERJEE, Small Causes Court, Bombay, Esplanade.
Bombay, 25th March 1872.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, the thoroughbred BAY AUSTRALIAN HORSE "ACKWORTH," by Atlas, out of Fanny by Figaro. He is 7 years old, stands about 16 hands, a good fencer, very fast and perfectly quiet, both in saddle and single harness, and has won two Steeplechases. Price, Rs. 1,250. Apply to Mr. ABDOOL RAYMON, Mahomed Bauker's Stables, Phendy Bazaar.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.
RED PRINTING INK
AND
PRINTERS' VARNISH.
ALSO,
SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.
Apply to the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1710.
INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the Current Rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.
PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Policies of Insurance against Fire, upon Dwelling Houses and other Buildings in both the European and Native parts of the island of Bombay, continue to be issued by the undersigned on behalf of the above Company.
The rate on Pucka-built Bungalows situated outside the Fort of Bombay, or in any part of the Bombay Presidency, is now reduced to (6) six annas per cent. per annum.
RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

LONDON GUARANTEE and ACCIDENT COMPANY, (Limited.)
HEAD OFFICE—Trafalgar Square.
Subscribed Capital—£115,000.
The objects of the Company are to Guarantee the Fidelity of Persons filling Situations of Trust, and to Insure Compensation for Personal Injury, or Death arising from Accidents.
Indian Branches.
Calcutta...Messrs. Anstruther & Co.....Managing Agents.
Madras..... " .....Agents.
Bombay..... " W. Nicol & Co..... "
Bombay Board of Directors.
The Hon. J. A. Forbes.....Messrs. Forbes & Co.
Capt. G. F. Henry .....Superintendent P. & O. Co.
Thos. E. Taylor, Esq.....Messrs. Lawrence & Co.
Hamilton Maxwell, Esq... " W. Nicol & Co.
Medical Adviser.
Sidney Smith, Esq., M.D.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland